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ERA OF LIBERTY TO FOLLOW RULE OF MATERIALISM

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, Sees in Overthrow of Central Powers a Pledge of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUBURN, N. Y.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, speaking on the subject of "The Spirit of the Coming Era," at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Auburn Theological Seminary, on Thursday evening, outlined not only America's aims in the war, but the fundamentals of government that must triumph through the crisis through which the world is passing. He said: "It is the natural and the proper thing for one, on an occasion such as this, which marks the close of a century of usefulness by an institution devoted to the advancement of right thinking and right living, to remember the past and rejoice in all that has been achieved. But in these days of war we are irresistibly drawn to the present. Before this critical time in the history of mankind, the past was an agreeable theme because, in the course of events which have gone to make up the lives of nations and institutions and to mark the progress of our intellectual development, we read—or at least thought that we read—the possibilities of the future.

"The last four years have, in large measure, shaken our faith in the ability of human reason to draw true deductions from a series of accomplished facts. Only after this terrible catastrophe had fallen upon the world did most of us realize that, had we not misinterpreted history for the past quarter of a century, we would have perceived what the end would be. We know now that this great conflict was inevitable. We know now that a savage beast, controlling the peoples of Central Europe, had been waiting for the day when it would be strong enough to leap upon an unsuspecting world and master it. What we know now is very different from our peaceful dreams of five years ago.

"In view of our blindness, of our failure to read the future aright, we may well hesitate to look forward beyond the day when Prussianism will be ground to powder by the might of the united democracies of the earth. I fix upon that event as the beginning of a new era for mankind, because it requires no divine gift of prophecy to foresee its accomplishment. It is as certain as anything human can be which lies in the future. We know that we will be the victors in this world struggle. We know that the German military leaders and their forces will be defeated. With that mighty task ended, the world will enter upon a new stage of civilization. It is to that era we must turn our thoughts, even now, in the midst of this great war, if we are to be ready, as we ought to be, ready, to meet intelligently the difficult problems which we will be called upon to solve. For this reason I do not look back into the past, but forward into the future which is so vitally important to us all. We must cast aside many of our conceptions of the proper relationships between nations and between individuals. We must revise many ideas which we believed to be established for all time. We must free our minds of ancient prejudice and cherished theories, so that we can adjust our lives to the changes which are bound to come.

"The principles upon which a general peace will be made between the warring nations have been clearly stated by President Wilson. He declared them in his addresses of Jan. 8, Feb. 11, and July 4, and again in his masterly and comprehensive utterance at New York but two weeks ago. These principles of justice must guide those charged with the negotiation of the great treaty of peace, and must find expression in that momentous document which will lay the foundation for a world transformed.

"For anyone, whose words might be interpreted as the views of this government to go further than the President has by proclaiming a catalogue of peace terms, seems to me unwise. Premature declarations of details too often work mischievous results, particularly if the selfish interests of many nations are involved. Let us recognize the true basis of peace, and stand rigidly in support of the principles on which this basis is founded. We entered the war to maintain those principles, and they must be maintained at all hazard.

"Thoughtful men must know that the peace which is to come will not be a lasting peace if its terms are written in anger, or if revenge, rather than the desire for strict justice and the common good, is the underlying motive of those who are charged with the grave responsibility of drafting the greatest treaty which this world has ever known.

"I think that it is sufficient in these days of toil and struggle, while the beast is still at large, to assert that the peace which will come when the world is safe will be a peace founded on justice and righteousness, a peace which will satisfy the just, but not the unjust, wishes of all peoples. Let us not forget that, while stern justice without mercy is un-Christian, mercy which destroys justice is equally un-Christian. I am thankful that I am a Presbyterian, and believe in a God of

AMERICANS NEEDED IN EUROPE FOR YEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"The greatest danger that is facing the nation today is the general belief that the war is won," declared James F. Pershing, brother of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, who came here to address a Liberty Loan meeting.

"We are a long way from the end of the war," he said, "and even if it should end tomorrow, the boys cannot come back before from three to five years.

"The majority have an idea that the end of the war means the exodus from Europe with flying colors and brass bands. The end of the war will mean that we will have to police Germany for years, take care of the Russian situation and the Bulgarian problem. We cannot do with less than 1,000,000 men in Europe for the next five years even if the war is won tomorrow," he says.

"We are not going to take Germany's word for anything. We shall disarm her, then watch her and make her pay the full penalty. Then if she sees in time her error, we will take her back into our confidence."

FALL OF TURKISH MINISTRY REPORTED

Resignation of Talaat Learned on Reliable Authority—Official Consent Given to the Move of Governor of Smyrna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Indirect information, the accuracy of which there is no reason to doubt, has reached here, to the effect that the Turkish cabinet has fallen, whilst it is also understood that the Governor of Smyrna has sent delegates to Athens with the consent of the new cabinet in Constantinople.

It has been known for some time past that the régime of Enver, Talaat, and Djemal was tottering. The reasons which led to the fall of Talaat and Enver were undermining its authority; and the crushing blow delivered to its military prestige by Sir Edmund Allenby in Palestine, has probably proved the last straw. For a long time past the Turkish cabinet has been maintained solely by terrorism, and the moment that terrorism broke, the end was bound to come.

Tewfik Pasha, who was minister in London at the outbreak of the war, and who is a pronounced pro-Ally, is reported to be the new Grand Vizier. To the day he left London, Tewfik resisted the crazy decision of Enver to commit the Turks to the Central Powers. But Enver's vanity was so excessive, largely owing to his successful retention of Adrianople, with the support of the German ambassador in Constantinople, Baron Wagenheim, that it was impossible to resist him. As a result, the plunge was taken, and by order of Enver, and absolutely without reference to Djemal, who was Minister of Marine at the time, the two German battleships, endowed with Turkish names, were sent to bombard Odessa, and so force the Allies to declare war.

For a time there was considerable friction between Djemal and Enver, owing to the usurpation of the former's authority by the latter. This was overcome when Djemal was sent to Beirut to command the Syrian armies, and the reconciliation was understood to be complete, when some time later he returned, and joined Enver and Talaat in the coercion of Turkey.

Enver is a pronounced pro-German. (Continued on page two, column seven)

DUTCH DIPLOMATISTS RETURN TO HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Dutch Consul-General in London returned to Holland on Wednesday while the Dutch Minister in Berlin is due to arrive at the end of the week. The Handelsblad, referring to the Dutch Cabinet's extraordinary sitting on Sunday says that despite lack of confirmation at the Foreign Office, it is persistently rumored that the government is considering offering its services to both belligerent groups, with a view to reaching an agreement.

DETAILS OF GERMAN PLOTING REVEALED

Facts Uncovered by Enemy Alien Property Custodian, Regarding Bridgeport Projectile Company, Show Bernstorff Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The same dramatic persona who have figured in the plotting, bribery and other forms of corruption undertaken by the Imperial German Government in this country ever since the war began, play important parts in the revelations made by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Enemy Alien Property Custodian, regarding the Bridgeport Projectile Company of Bridgeport, Conn., 19,900 of the 20,000 shares of which have been taken over by him.

Mr. Palmer states that the investigations of Francis P. Garvin, director of the bureau of investigation of the alien property custodian, which have covered several months, have shown that Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Heinrich Albert, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Captain von Papen and other propagandists used the Bridgeport Company to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms, and munitions to the Allies by interfering with the necessary supplies of other firms and by stirring up labor troubles and otherwise hampering the production which was so necessary to the Allies. The German propagandists were apparently assisted in their nefarious work by renegade Americans who helped the German Imperial Government's game in this country.

It was planned to have this corporation buy up all the available supplies of powder, antimony, hydraulic presses and other supplies and materials essential to the manufacture of munitions. The plan also involved the negotiations of contracts with the allied governments to supply them with materials of war, apparently in good faith, but in reality with no intention of fulfilling them.

The ultimate expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000 for this purpose was contemplated. It was thought that the object sought was of sufficient importance to justify so large an expenditure.

Mr. Garvin found that the German Government had furnished the money with which the Bridgeport Projectile Company acquired its land, erected its factory buildings and fully equipped the factories with machinery and certain materials, that the company had made a contract with the German agents not to sell any munitions to any country with which Germany was at war, that the company contracted for the entire output of powder of the Aetna Explosives Company Inc., on Jan. 1, 1916, for which approximately \$5,000,000 was expended. These powder contracts were canceled and the funds advanced were returned to Germany. He also found that the company had contracted to manufacture for Germany 2,000,000 shrapnel cases, the obvious purpose of which

(Continued on page eight, column four)

STRONG APPEAL FOR DEVASTATED CITIES BY MR. W. M. HUGHES

Australian Prime Minister Says Peace Must Leave France and Belgium in Position to Compete With Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, speaking to Australian business men today, hailed President Wilson's reply to Germany's request for peace as the only one she deserved. "This latest peace offensive, sponsored by Prince Maximilian, has failed, as did that of Austria," said Mr. Hughes in the course of his speech, "but it will be followed by others more cunningly devised.

"But they must and shall fall also, for until we have drawn the teeth and claws of this tiger, people of the civilized world cannot afford to listen to its whine about peace."

The hall was crowded to the utmost as Mr. Hughes began his speech by declaring that "the Hun's dazzling vision of world empire" was shattered, and the German armies were fighting desperately to gain time for diplomacy to save him from dread penalties which the civilized nations had sworn to impose.

Alluding appreciatively to Mr. Wilson's reply to Germany, Mr. Hughes remarked, "do the Germans think the people of the world are such fools as to swallow so palpable a bait as this? If the German people are sincere and abhor military autocracy, let them prove it by deeds.

"Do the German people hope to escape the penalty of their crimes by canting whine about peace drowned in the crash of the falling walls of France and Belgium's fairest cities, destroyed in wanton and savage fury by retreating legions?

"Assume she has disgorged her ill-gotten gains," continued Mr. Hughes, "and has evacuated all allied territories, are we going to give Germany what she wants? I hope most earnestly we shall not, for to do that would be to inflict lasting injury on France and Belgium and handicap Italy severely."

"Germany is entitled to justice, but what a monstrous perversion it would be if German crimes are to be factors which, by removing competitors, make for her own economic greatness! The effect of equal terms for Germany for raw materials would handicap France and Belgium out of the race for a fair share in the world's trade.

"Germany is of all belligerent nations by far the best prepared, save in the possession of raw materials, to resume her normal economic operations, whereas for years after the war, France and Belgium will be economically crippled. If we are such fools as to place in her hands the means utterly to crush France and Belgium economically, Germany, though defeated in the field, will have been the real victor.

"Germany," Mr. Hughes continued, "should not be admitted to the League of Nations and to share on equal terms the raw materials of which, owing to the shortage of tonnage, there will not be enough for all, until she has put France and Belgium and the other allies in a position to compete with her. Let her rebuild French and Belgian ruined cities and replace the war-torn destroyed or stolen machinery. Only then will Germany be entitled to a share of the raw materials."

Referring to the League of Nations, the Australian Prime Minister said that the time was ripe for such a league, but it would be an empty name unless it imposed on Germany a penalty so drastic as to deter her and other nations from the criminal action of recklessly plunging the world into war.

GERMANS DEVISING A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung learns that the German Foreign Office, with Reichstag deputies and international jurists, had been thoroughly discussing for a considerable time questions concerning the establishment of a League of Nations, with the result that proposals have been already drafted which, in general, refer to the points in the Majority Party's program.

The Foreign Office will shortly appoint a commission of Foreign Office officials, Reichstag deputies, international jurists, and representatives of other circles, to discuss these proposals, and formulate a German draft for the establishment of a league.

TERRORISM STILL CONTINUES IN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—Petrograd reports indicate that Red terrorism continues despite Lenin's assurances to the contrary, and that the Soviet rejected by a large majority the proposal to liberate all innocent prisoners. Mr. Treppoff, a former Russian Premier, was among those recently shot in Petrograd, while, at Tamboff, General Volkoff and all previous police commissaries have suffered a similar fate. At Nijni Novgorod and elsewhere wholesale arrests are proceeding.

FIRM ATTITUDE OF LABOR ON PROPOSAL

British Trade Union Officers Strongly Support Wilson Reply in Manifesto—Urge a Definition of Allies' Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A joint meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and Labor Party executive has drawn up a manifesto expressing the view that the new peace offer from the Central Empires' governments creates a situation full of possibilities, which the allied peoples and governments cannot afford to ignore.

After remarking that the German proposal is made by a government which includes representatives of the Reichstag majority parties, the manifesto expresses the opinion that the offer is therefore entitled to reasonable consideration.

"We frankly recognize," it continues, "that further elucidation of these proposals is absolutely necessary before the Allies' military effort can be checked. As an essential preliminary, the Central Powers must withdraw their armies from all occupied territory and give public and unequivocal declaration of their willingness to apply the principles formulated by President Wilson, honestly and unreservedly, to every question to be dealt with in the final settlement.

"Only thus," the manifesto declares, "can there be confidence in the Central Powers' will to peace, and can there be obtained the necessary guarantees that every issue raised by the peace conference will be discussed as a matter of justice and international right, rather than as a matter for bargaining and compromise."

At the same time, the manifesto urges the allied governments to declare publicly and collectively, that an unqualified acceptance of President Wilson's conditions, including a League of Nations, would be the beginning of final negotiations for a general peace.

"We should thus have," it declares, "a joint definition of purpose, and our agreement upon the bases of peace, which would make fruitful discussion possible.

"We hold, with the President of the United States, that such definition and agreement form the essential preliminary to negotiations."

"The manifesto also agrees with the President, that the method of approach to a final settlement cannot be that of the Congress of Vienna, and expresses the belief that the people's desire for an enduring peace, and security for mankind, can be realized by a peace erected upon the foundation of self-determination of peoples within the framework of the war aims of the organized workers of the allied countries, and of the President's program.

Finally, the manifesto draws the government's attention to the labor demand for direct official representation at the peace conference, and for a concurrent international labor and socialist conference, and points out that these requests are not alternative, since the former would avail little without the latter, especially in view of the importance of the need for international agreement for the enforcement in all countries of legislation on labor conditions.

GASLESS SUNDAY TO END WITH NEW PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The autoless Sunday program is about to be abandoned in favor of a new plan for restricting use of gasoline by automobiles, W. Champlin Robinson, Chief of the Fuel Administration's Oil Conservation Division, said on Thursday. Announcement on the subject probably would be ready shortly. He did not indicate the nature of the new program, but it is understood that some scheme has been worked out to distribute gasoline-saving over every day in the week without actually using a card rationing system.

CHURCHES BARRED BUT NOT SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An order closing schools and all amusement places in this city on the plea of the probable presence of an alleged epidemic therein, was considered particularly noteworthy by many in so far as saloons were not included among the list of public gathering places upon which the ban was placed, while churches, Sunday schools, public funerals and open-air meetings were so included. The text of the Health Commissioner's order read in part:

"At a meeting held in the office of the health commissioner, on the morning of Oct. 7, 1918, attended by the Mayor, representatives of business interests, hospitals, United States Public Health Service, municipal health officers, public schools, representatives of the American Red Cross and municipal officers, facts were presented justifying the conclusion that Spanish influenza is now present and probably will become epidemic in the city of St. Louis. Acting on the information, the Honorable Mayor has proclaimed that Spanish influenza will probably become epidemic in the city of St. Louis."

The full list of "unnecessary public gatherings" through the medium of which the alleged disease was said to be disseminated, included the following, given in the order in which they are mentioned in the proclamation: Theaters; moving picture shows; schools; billiard halls; churches; Sunday schools; cabarets; lodges; societies; public funerals; open-air meetings; dance halls; conventions.

SENATOR LODGE EXPLAINS REGRET

He Says He Was Disappointed in the President's Not Taking Stronger Ground in His Note to the German Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Chamber took precedence in interest over the White House and the State Department on Thursday, when Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts undertook to explain to his colleagues and the country why he was "keenly disappointed" with the communication sent by President Wilson to the Imperial German Government. In a prepared speech, Senator Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, had accused the minority leader of misrepresenting the note to the country and of giving the impression that this government had "undertaken discussions with the German Government."

Disregarding the attack made on him by the Senator from Nevada, Senator Lodge explained the reasons why he was disappointed with the action of the President. "The American people," declared Senator Lodge, "wanted no note of inquiries and questions, but a flat rejection of the German proposal that would be a fit mate to the President's reply to a similar proposal from Austria-Hungary. All I did was to express regret that the President had not taken stronger ground."

Declaring that he had deemed it his duty to support the President as Commander-in-Chief sometimes even against his better judgment, Senator Lodge quoted from the President's various speeches, particularly the New York speech of Sept. 27, and the Baltimore Liberty Loan speech. The sentiments in these speeches, he declared, he thoroughly approved, and would stand with the President on the application of "force without stint or limit."

Senator Lodge took as his text the following significant passage from the President's New York speech:

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"This statement of the attitude of the government was acclaimed from one end of the country to the other," declared Senator Lodge. "On these statements I stand with the President. In his contradictory note of queries I am standing against him. Surely I have a legitimate right to have a preference. The higher allegiance is not to the President," declared Senator Lodge. "The higher allegiance on both sides of this chamber and in the country is to the cause for which we fight. To that all else must yield. To that all else shall yield."

Asserting that the President had in fact opened discussion with the German Government, Senator Lodge said: "The American people, in my opinion, want unconditional surrender of the German Empire. That is my belief, I hold it more strongly than any other

(Continued on page four, column four)

LE CATEAU FALLS INTO ALLIED HANDS; DOUAI OUTFLANKED

Germans Driven From Important Terrain on the Western Front—Tremendous Task Confronts the German High Command

War Summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Hindenburg line is a thing of the past. Torn wide open by the last Anglo-American smash between Cambrai and St. Quentin, it has ceased to be a thing of much account. The enemy clings to it partly because the enemy has got to, and not because he so desires. When it is asked why von Ludendorff does not retire, it may be replied, because he cannot. When you are gripped from one end to the other of your front, and when there is a hole in the middle of it with an enemy's cavalry in the open country, it is easier to talk about retreating than to retreat. Von Ludendorff stuck to the Hindenburg line, because he believed that the Hindenburg line was impregnable, and the result of this effort is that, the Hindenburg line having broken, he can only retreat with difficulty, and cannot very well stop where he is. The exact amount of the disaster, however, will not be known until, as has been stated before in this column, the exact weight of troops the Allies have to pour through the rent becomes known.

The Occupation of Cambrai

It was two in the morning when the British troops came into Cambrai, and tore open the line. The Germans had left at midnight, after having done their best to destroy the town. As the British had not fired a single shell into it, the origin of the fires is quite unmistakable. However, as soon as the third division was in the streets they set to work to extinguish the flames, but the German mines began to explode in every direction.

As the day dawned the English were through the town, and in full pursuit of the Germans, whose retreat by this time had become an absolute flight. It is the first time during the whole war that an enemy has been seen in complete abandonment of discipline, and as the cavalry and tanks poured through the hole in the line and out into the open, this became quickly manifest. All the morning the British columns, not spread out in skirmishing order, but marching in fours, were seen streaming through the adjoining villages, a sight which meant that no resistance was being offered to their advance. Where resistance was offered by intrenched rearguards, who were told that the cavalry was after them, an end was suddenly put to their resistance by the tanks which had gone ahead with the cavalry. Prisoners, there were not very many, for the Germans at this time were not waiting to fight or to be taken prisoners. Indeed it may safely be said that as the day advanced, the German line round Cambrai was in demoralized flight.

Ludendorff's Intentions

The beautiful little town of Bohain was on fire when the British came to it, as was Busigny, when it was reached by the Americans. Indeed, in spite of their request for peace, the Germans seem absolutely insane in their desire to do damage. There is, however, a healthy sign of the repentance of fear, in the German press, which is endeavoring to explain that the fires which have been noticed in Douai were caused by English shells and not by their own troops. Unfortunately this is an excuse which has been heard too often to carry any weight at all. What the Germans are supposed to be trying to do, as they fall back, is to take up a new line behind the Oise and le Cateau, so as to swing their line from Douai to Valenciennes, and from Valenciennes to the forests of Mormal, some seven or eight miles south west of the great fortress of Maubeuge, which was betrayed to them at the beginning of the war. From Mormal the line would bend west by way of the Bois l'Évêque to the rear of le Cateau, and there in some way join the line which is being pushed back from before St. Quentin. As a matter of fact, however, such a line would enormously lengthen the German front, and for that reason alone could only be a temporary one. If it is true that intrenchments have been built along it, it can only be intended to hold it while the effort is made to withdraw from Laon, and so surrender Gobain forest and Gobain massif. If these are surrendered, the attempt would probably be made to hold the line of the Aisne, at all events for a time. But what Marshal Foch is engaged in is the effort, obviously, to prevent the Germans retiring in a condition fit to hold any line. Indeed if there is force enough at Marshal Foch's disposal in the Cambrai district, Gobain forest and massif will have to be surrendered, or some day the armies there may find the British and Americans on their backs.

If it is the intention of the Germans to hold this line, the intention will soon be tested, for on Thursday the British were in le Cateau itself, on the very edge of Bois l'Évêque, further south by their occupation of Vaux-Andigny they were on the outskirts of the Forêt d'Andigny, whilst, to the north, at Solesmes, they were approaching the Forêt de Mormal. Meanwhile the salient, which is being driven into the German lines, has com-

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pletely outflanked Douai, and is rapidly threatening to outflank Valenciennes, with the result that the position of the Germans in the northern battlefield is becoming critical. Further south the advance of the French is so outflanking La Fère and Laon that a great change in the position may be manifested at any moment.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"We are maintaining our new positions east of Cambrai and St. Quentin. Along the Meuse the attacks of the enemy have failed."

Today's statement says:
"Between the Argonne and Arnes ridge American and French attacks were delivered on the east bank of the Meuse. Along the border of the Argonne forest the attacks failed with heavy losses. Cornay, which the enemy penetrated, was recaptured."

"The main enemy thrust was directed against Somerance and Romagne, both remaining in our hands after fluctuating fighting. The enemy penetrated through Romagne and eastward as far as Cunel, but was driven back."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LE HAVRE, France (Thursday)—The Belgian War Office statement tonight says:

"In the region of Moorslede the enemy attempted a sortie last night but failed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The communiqué issued tonight by Sir Douglas Haig says:

"At dawn this morning our advance was resumed on the whole front."

"Rapid progress was made at all points despite efforts of the enemy's rearguard forces."

"Our forces approached to the large woods east of Bohain and we have entered Vaux-Andigny."

"North of Vaux-Andigny we have reached a general line on the Zelle River from St. Souplet to the neighborhood of Solesmes."

"We have captured le Cateau. West of Solesmes we have captured Avesnes, Rieux, Thun-St-Martin and west of the Canal de l'Escaut. We also have taken Estrun."

"In the towns and villages which we captured today were found large numbers of civilians including 2500 in Caudry."

"We have made progress southeast of Lens and have captured Rouvrouy."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The following official statement was issued today by Sir Douglas Haig:

"We continued to advance yesterday and yesterday evening in the face of increasing resistance, and early in the night advanced detachments established themselves across the Cambrai-Le Cateau Road within two miles of Le Cateau."

"Fighting is taking place south of the main road on both sides of Caudry, and also east of Cambrai, where we have made progress."

"In the sector between the Scarpe and Lens our patrols are in touch with the enemy west of the general line of Vitry-en-Artois, Ael-les-Equerchin and Rouvrouy. We have gained possession of Sallaumines and Noyelles."

"Syria: French and British warships entered Beirut on Sunday and found the town evacuated by the enemy."

"On Monday British armored cars, preceding our cavalry and infantry columns, arrived, and on Tuesday advanced detachments of British Indian infantry occupied the place."

"They were received enthusiastically by the inhabitants."

"Prisoners taken by the Egyptian expeditionary force, exclusive of those taken by the Arabs, have risen to more than 75,000. It is estimated that of the entire strength of the Turkish fourth, seventh and eighth armies, not more than 17,000 have escaped, this figure including 4000 effective rifles."

"Many of the prisoners captured were in a lamentable state of exhaustion. They are receiving such treatment and attention as is possible."

"Last night's report reads as follows: 'We inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy yesterday, between St. Quentin and Cambrai, taking over 10,000 prisoners and between 100 and 200 guns.'"

"No less than 23 German divisions were engaged on this front; they were severely handled."

"The whole of Cambrai is in our possession. The Canadians entered the town from the north at an early hour this morning, while at a later hour English troops of the third army passed through the southern portions of the town."

"Since Aug. 21, the British first, third and fourth armies have broken through the whole elaborate series of deep defensive zones built up with successive belts of heavily fortified trench lines, including the entire Hindenburg system on a front of over 35 miles from St. Quentin to Arras."

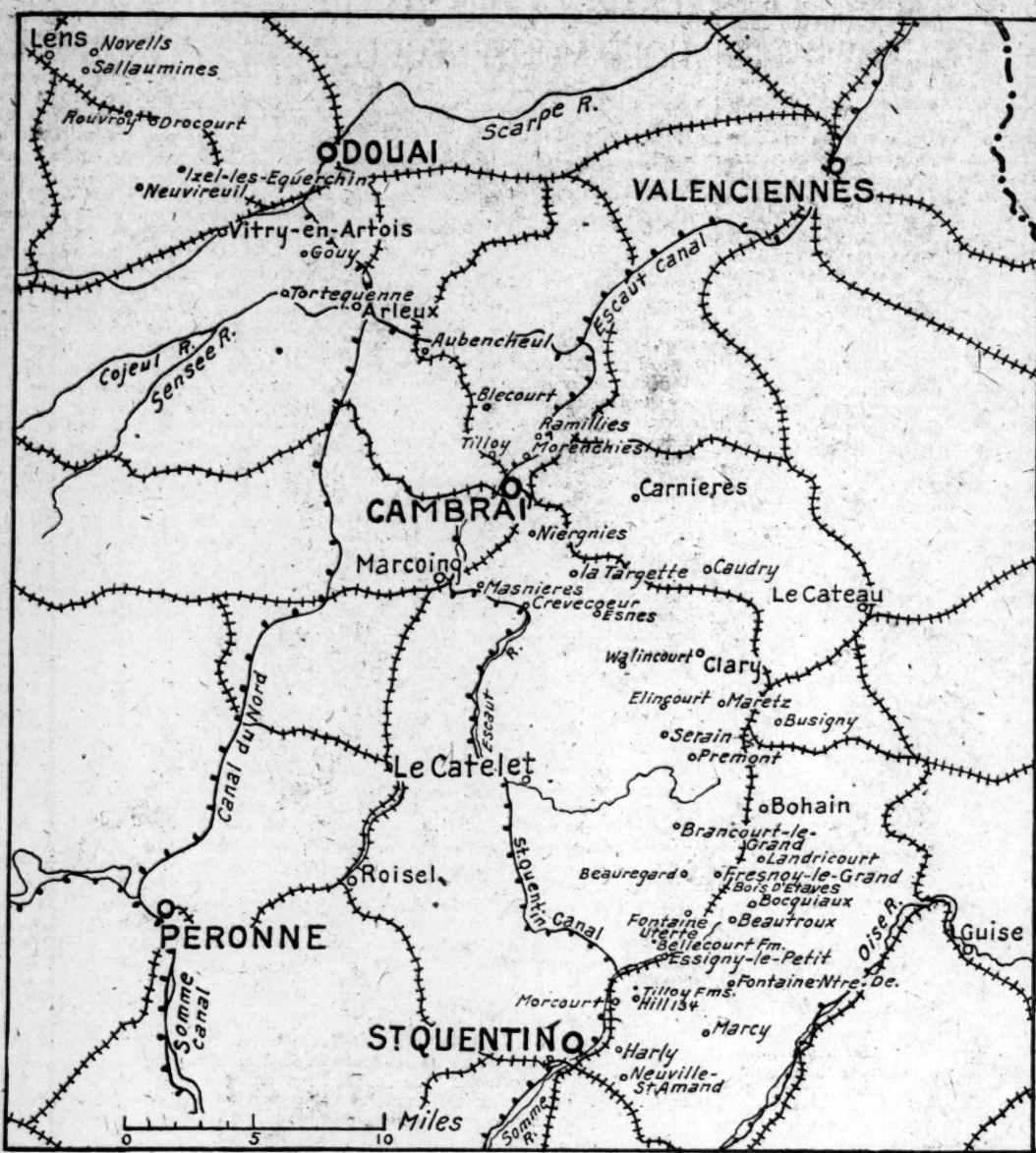
"Having penetrated this battle area to a depth of 30 and 40 miles, our troops are now operating far beyond and east of the Hindenburg defenses."

"In the process of these operations, and since the date mentioned, we have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy in killed and wounded, and have taken over 110,000 prisoners and 1200 guns."

"The advance continues this afternoon. We have reached the general line of Bohain, Busigny, Caudry and Cauroir."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office in a statement on operations in the eastern theater says:

"North and east of Leskavotzka the



Scene of the allied victory east of Cambrai

Sir Douglas Haig reports the capture of important terrain in northern France. His troops have pressed forward southeast of Douai, taken le Cateau and gained important ground east of Bohain. The position of the villages in the line of the allied advance is indicated in the diagram which accompanies this map.

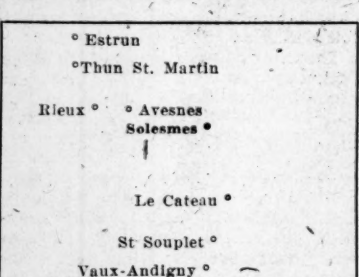


Diagram illustrates communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig reporting the great Allied advance east of Cambrai, and furnishes details of the progress made. Names in light type represent places in Allied hands. Heavy type indicates towns in German possession.

Franco-Serbian forces have reached Lakochotzka and Svodie."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office issued, today, the following statement:

"During the night the pursuit of the enemy continued to the east of St. Quentin, the French occupying the Bois-Landrin and passing beyond Beaurieux and Pontaine-Notre Dame."

"North of the Aisne the French pressed the enemy with vigor in the region east of Ostel. French troops held the plateau de Croix-Sans-Tête. They crossed the Aisne Canal further east in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres."

"In the Champagne, an attack vigorously carried out has enabled us to capture Liry and make prisoners."

Last night's report says:

"Northeast of St. Quentin our troops, in conjunction with the British Army, attacked this morning on a front of 10 kilometers. Notwithstanding stubborn resistance, we penetrated into strong enemy positions and made important progress. Pontaine-Urtie and Bellecourt Farm are in our hands. We have carried our lines to the southern and western outskirts of Essigny-le-Petit and captured the woods to the east of Tilloy and Hill 134, as well as Rouvrouy village."

"Up to the present more than 1200 prisoners are reported, of whom about 500 were taken in the Bellecourt Farm."

"On the Suippe front engagements continued throughout the day. The Germans made powerful efforts to drive us out of the position which we had conquered on the north bank. Their counter-attacks on the bridgehead at Orainville and Pont-Givart were repulsed."

"Further to the east the enemy several times attempted to drive us from Bazancourt, without success."

"North of the Arnes River Franco-American troops report new successes. Supported by tanks they drove back the enemy more than three kilometers north of St. Pierre-Arnes. On the right bank of the Aisne we occupied the plateau northeast of Autry and reached the southern outskirts of Lancon, taking numerous prisoners."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The War Office communiqué issued today announced only patrol actions.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday reads as follows:

"East of the Meuse our troops maintained their yesterday's advance in spite of violent and repeated counter-attacks and progressed to the

southern outskirts of Sivry and into the Bois de Chaume. West of the Meuse, against freshly engaged divisions, we have penetrated the enemy's line of resistance between Cunel and Romagne-sous-Montfaucou. In the Argonne Forest we have taken important heights south of Marcy and have joined hands with the French at Lancon. Over 2000 additional prisoners have been taken."

DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN APPROVED

Calder Amendment to Present Act Passed by United States Senate and Is Expected to Receive Sanction of Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Calder amendment to the Daylight Saving Act was passed by the United States Senate late on Thursday afternoon.

This amendment, which, it is expected, will probably be adopted by the House of Representatives before Oct. 27, when the clock would have been put back one hour, means that the time as fixed now will remain permanent and will be one hour in advance of the mean astronomical time for each longitudinal zone. The amendment was submitted to the Senate with the approval of the Committee on Interstate Commerce and the War Industries Board.

Reasoning on the assumption that electric power saved by an hour in the morning during the spring and summer months would not be saved in winter, there has been some doubt as to what is to be gained by making the daylight saving plan permanent. The saving of electric power, though the main consideration, is by no means the only one, however, it is declared. From the experience with the scheme it is evidently the opinion of the War Industries Board as well as of the large cities engaged in war industries that there is a marked gain in efficiency gained from an early start.

In a letter written by the chief of the power section of the War Industries Board, a main reason for the proposed amendment is stated as follows:

"The acute shortage of power in many large centers, especially in the East, has made it necessary to devise every means possible to relieve this condition and insure the supply of power to all war industries."

The continuance of the present time, it is also contended in this statement, will "reduce the load required of the power stations at the time of their peaks by a considerable amount and thus really place at the disposal of these power service companies a considerable amount of power." The reduction of load is estimated at 10 to 15 per cent and the total saving at 250,000 kilowatt hours."

DR. BRUN HONORED IN PERU
LIMA, Peru.—Dr. Baltasar Brun, the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, who is visiting Peru on his journey back from the United States, was the guest on Wednesday night, with President Pardo, at a banquet here. The President and the visiting Foreign Minister spoke for continental solidarity and lauded the peace settlement proclaimed by President Wilson.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Germans Believed to Be Planning Withdrawal Behind the Oise and le Cateau—Flanders Coast May Be Evacuated by Enemy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the military situation from the Scarpe to St. Quentin is extremely interesting. From the course the operations are taking it appears evident that the Germans are carrying out a rather extensive withdrawal on the whole front, as the resistance they have made to this morning's attack is said to be distinctly weak and little more than rearguard actions. Their retirement is entirely the result of yesterday's attack. Up to the forenoon today the whole Franco-British front on this sector has moved forward from five to six miles since yesterday morning, making a further advance today of between two and three miles. The Germans have set fire to Bohain and Busigny.

It is believed probable the Germans intend to retire behind the Oise and le Cateau, possibly taking up a line roughly covering Mormal forest and Valenciennes. This operation would considerably lengthen the German front, unless there is an accompanying withdrawal to uncover the Saint-Gobain massif and Douai and Lens front. It, therefore, seems likely that further withdrawals on these sectors will eventually develop.

The Flanders coast may all possibly have to go. The key, however, of the whole position lies in the operations in the Argonne. The American casualties in yesterday's fighting are stated to be less than half the number of prisoners captured.

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"The courage and tenacity with which the troops of the Empire, after withstanding terrific enemy onslaughts in the spring of this year, again resumed the offensive with such decisive results is the greatest chapter of our military history. The smashing of the great defensive system erected by the enemy, claimed to be impregnable, is a feat of which all are justly proud and for which the Empire will ever be grateful."

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FALL OF TURKISH MINISTRY REPORTED
(Continued from page one)

By sympathy, and so would find some difficulty in assuming any other colors. But Talaat, who is much cleverer, is merely a pro-German by interest. At the same time, he has so committed himself, by his hand in the Armenian massacres, that it is difficult to see how he can save himself now. Enver is also hopelessly involved in the Syrian butcheries. When, therefore, Turkey follows the example of Bulgaria, and breaks with Germany, it would not seem as if there were very much for the three dictators but to retire as rapidly as possible to Berlin.

As for the Vail of Smyrna, it was said so long ago as August of last year, in this paper, that his proclivities were pro-Ally rather than pro-German. The statement was challenged at the time. But the fact that it is understood that he has been the first leading Turk to approach the Allies for terms, and this with the full approval of so well-known a pro-Ally as Tewfik Pasha, is a clear proof of his leanings. He was once described in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor as the fly in Talaat and Enver's ointment, and he is certainly justifying the description.

No Trains to Sofia
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The interruption of direct communication between Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey is shown by an announcement in the Berlin newspapers of yesterday that the Balkan express left that day as usual but that "in view of the unsafe traffic conditions in Bulgaria it would probably run only to Nish."

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ALLIED SUCCESS IN RUSSIA

HAPPY OPENING OF FRENCH CHAMBER

Deputies Return to Tasks Enthusiastic Over Cheerful News From Western Front—Important Questions on Program

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Not for four years—or a little more—has the Chamber of Deputies assembled after one of its ordinary suspensions in such splendid heart as last September. Deputies came back from the seaside or the country in a mood of exhilaration produced by the glorious news from the western front. Nothing like it has been seen in and about the Chamber for a long time past. Deputies bubbled with enthusiasm; they were eager for work; they were unanimous and agreed with each other upon points of controversy most remarkably, and patriotism soared. Very different was it when they re-assembled in the middle of the winter. Now they came in sunshine and in gladness, with murmurs of praise for the army that almost reached to song, and with a peculiar determination to do something and do it well. There was enough for them to do; the program for the session embraced many important matters.

Various interpellations of interest were down upon the paper. It was evident that one of the most difficult and important questions that would have to be dealt with this session was that of food, as to which various new and troublesome points were arising. On the whole the food question in France, and especially in Paris, has been dealt with well. There have been evils resulting from profiteering, officialdom has been very stupid at times, but on the whole the general inconvenience and suffering have been reduced to proportions as small as might reasonably be expected. When the bread ticket business was put into operation some months ago, there were many misgivings, for the system came only after two or three other attempts to apply it, or at all events declarations that it would be applied, and then it came suddenly. It has worked fairly well, but new points have arisen. M. Deschanel, at the time of writing, has an interpellation on the rationing of bread down on the paper which may lead to a keen discussion.

Then M. Deguise by interpellation will raise the question of the general attitude of the government toward refugees. M. Bergeon, deputy for Marseilles, is to initiate a debate on the measures the government may think of adopting in order to protect the vessels of the French mercantile marine from the persistent action of enemy submarines, and to avoid a repetition of such losses as those of the *Sant-Anna*, the *Djemnah* and the *Balkan*. Colonial questions have been so much forward of late that it is to be expected they will figure prominently in the debates of this new session, especially such matters as relate to Algeria, where the progress made in every direction is most reassuring. To begin with, M. Outrey has given notice of an interpellation upon petrolierous land in Algeria.

Many matters of some urgency press upon the attention of the Chamber from the outset. Apart from these there are a number of legislative subjects of first-class consequence on the general agenda, left over from the last session or assigned to this new one. Taking these in the order in which they should come to the Chamber there is the convention for the renewal of the privilege of the Banque d'Algerie. This should not be a difficult matter to deal with, but after the protracted and at times exasperating experiences that the Chamber had recently with the much larger and more important question of the renewal of the privilege of the Banque de France, any question of renewal of privileges is calculated to cause a temporary uneasiness in the bosom of a deputy of tranquil inclination. The Socialists, as is well known, lie in wait for these questions and, as with the Banque de France, they make much of them. But the Algerian bank is quite another affair.

Another subject of great interest that has to be dealt with is the new bill for dealing with denaturalization. This subject has been closely considered for some time, and, after all the revelations of the period, opinion is well prepared for some strong legislative action. And certainly not less interesting or important is the alcohol question which is to come up for debate. It has been up in the Chamber once or twice before since the war began, and, as is known, there has been certain legislation which was intended to be drastic and to a certain extent had the appearance of being so. In the first hours of the war France, with ideals burning and a full realization of the cost of human weakness, was declaring for reductions and abolitions in alcoholic drinks. The central governmental authorities proceeded in the matter, and municipalities began to exercise endeavor. But there was a want of grip and firmness in this preliminary campaign; it was a poor thing merely to declare that children should be debarred from spirits, as one heard being proposed in certain places, with no such restrictions in the matter of beer and wine.

The first enthusiasm for a new idealism flickered out; what followed was no doubt more practical if less showy, and eventually a bill was passed through Parliament enforcing a number of restrictions. This was a sound measure, but it not only found strong opposition in its passage through Parliament from vested interests, as is the way with such measures, but when it came to be applied there was far too much toying with matters of great importance to the well-being of France, however novel

they might appear to the police and other authorities. M. Nail, the Minister of Justice, is happily not only a highly conscientious, practical and thorough man, but he has a deep sense of the importance of this question, and in connection with it talks quite plainly of the salvation of France and the necessity of dealing effectively with this evil. It is probable that on this subject he is some way in advance of public opinion, which it is necessary he should be if he is to take action in the matter.

In recent times he has issued strong circulars to the police and other authorities in the capital and country, pointing out that the stipulations and punishments of the act must be enforced strictly or there will be trouble. The police, it is known, have winked at offenses or positively ignored the act, in which the penalties for serious offenses caused by excessive drinking, in the streets and in the wine shops, are light enough in all conscience. A debate upon the whole question of this alcohol traffic is scheduled for this new session, and it should be interesting.

But perhaps before these matters are dealt with, others of more pressing importance that have arisen lately will be taken. For example, there is the Malvy case, and the question of the political rights of the exiled deputy. It is a puzzling point, having regard to the nature of the verdict of the Haute-Cour, and it is declared that the Senate may be the sovereign power that the Senate has arrogated to itself, the Chamber at all events is sovereign in this matter. However, this subject, which had to be taken in hand at once, must be dealt with separately.

When deputies assembled and gossiped in the couloirs before the opening, they commonly remarked upon the absence from the understood program of anything in the nature of a demonstration of gratitude to the army and enthusiasm for the progress of the French cause. It was unanimously agreed that the Chamber of Deputies would not find it possible to proceed to its labors without some such demonstration, especially after the display of patriotism that had recently been shown by the Consells Généraux, and it was considered that the president of the Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel, should certainly take some steps in this matter and make the oration that was required in the circumstances. Probably M. Deschanel needed no prompting, especially with M. Clemenceau at his elbow, just back from the front, where he had spent most of his time since Parliament adjourned.

At the opening of the proceedings M. Deschanel uttered the necessary sentiments, gracefully, appropriately, sincerely. The Chamber was burning to display its enthusiasm, and he had scarcely begun his short address before a torrent of cheering fairly shook the building. "I respond," said M. Deschanel at the beginning, "to the irresistible élan of our hearts in addressing the homage of our admiration, of our affection and our infinite gratitude to our armies."

That was enough. At the mention of the word "armies," the Chamber rose to its feet as one man and shouted its love and gratitude. M. Deschanel then spoke of the generals, their knowledge and their skill, the soldiers and their heroism and sacrifice, of their glorious allies who shared the victories with them and with whom those victories for ages would be the common patrimony of the civilized universe, and whose friendship would be as dear to France in peace as in war. The free peoples—because that war was the triumph of democracy and liberty in the world—were mutually establishing a new order. Through the sublime valor of those who made the supreme sacrifice for the cause, men in these sacred hours were passing through the greatest stage they had ever traversed on the thorny way of justice.

Again and for many moments the Chamber cheered. M. Deschanel had said little, but said it perfectly.

Then M. Clemenceau rose. That was a great moment. He and all others appreciated it. "The ardent works of your President," he said, "supported by your unanimous applause, contain for our glorious army the happy promise of high rewards which never fail for those who do their duty. At the same time, our good, our valiant allies, will find in them a just tribute of gratitude which will never be given grudgingly by us, their comrades in arms, or by our children to whom we shall bequeath this immortal legacy. Our soldiers, our great soldiers, soldiers of civilization, to give them their true name, are driving back and victoriously routing the hordes of barbarism. This task will be continued up to the complete achievement that we owe to this great cause to which the finest and the best of the French soldiers have been devoted. We shall fight until the day when the old chains of the old oppressions of the past are broken and replaced by new constructions of justice, by new developments of liberty. At the moment when we are recording events which will soon be the greatest in history, it is right that the government should turn to the parliamentary assemblies, from which arise its strength and determination to act and to prosecute victory to the point to which it must reach, and to render to them the homage that in the darkest days they never wavered, never doubted."

It is unnecessary to say that there was tremendous applause. M. Clemenceau has had great moments since he came to office in the war; this with the armies victorious is the greatest of them. The Chamber was fully heartened for its work.

FARMERS SHIPPING FEED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Farmers within a large territory in Central Saskatchewan have had the privilege extended to them of shipping feed to southern districts, where there is a scarcity, without payment of transportation charges, the expense being borne by the railways and the government jointly.

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Many young collectors have fallen in their objective, and their efforts have been doomed to disappointment for the very simple reason that they attempt too much. In some recent notes I pointed out that when selecting a country to specialize, even in a modest way, it was quite wrong to take one involving heavy expenditure and many rarities. The world is wide, there are plenty of countries to choose from, and although it would be very nice indeed to build up a fine collection of United States or Hawaii, such an undertaking would entail great labor and a long check book. Don't be alarmed if a country is unpopular with collectors, rather seize the opportunity, for the neglected stamps will be all the easier to collect, and the mere fact of a country being unpopular will render the stamps obtainable at a reasonable price. Nicaragua has about as bad a reputation as any country among collectors, but I know a collector who is an ardent specialist in Nicaraguans. An Nicaraguian, why not North Borneo or Siberia or any other unsought-for varieties. The collector has a free hand and should please himself. Let him always remember that a representative collection of any country is valuable, and will always command interest.

Nowadays collecting has reached a stage when the question of pounds, shillings and pence must enter into the hobby to some extent. The time when a collection was formed by exchanging duplicates as the only means toward the end has gone forever, and naturally the young collector wants to lay out his money advantageously. Needless to say British colonials are most popular with collectors, and the issues between 1870 and 1890 are here the best investment. Other good stamps to buy in good condition are early Europeans, early United States, and the good old penny black of Great Britain; any of these are safe enough. The beginner should be wary of paying fancy prices for current high values, especially those of European countries, and the reason is this. These high values are chiefly used for cables, wires and parcels, and when parcels are sent through the post the stamps are not accompanied them, but are put on a special docket and so remain at the post office. These dockets are sent in to the head office from time to time, and in due course the stamps are sold by tender to some stamp dealer. He in turn retails them to other dealers, and so the stamps appear on the market in large quantities and at a tenth of the price they were realizing 12 months or so before. This applies to Belgian Congo, Bavaria, Switzerland, Russia and other countries.

In a general collection no notice need be taken of varieties of perforation or shades, but when taking up a country, differences in shade are both interesting and important. The origin of the true shade is usually brought about by a new supply of printing ink in the production of the stamps, which differs slightly from an earlier or previous consignment, and is to a great extent entirely unintentional. Shades are not an easy matter to deal with, and the catalogues are often misleading, as they persist in describing the colors by names entirely their own. Care must be taken not to confuse color changes brought about by atmospheric conditions as true shades.

A collector asked the writer recently about "reprints," and perhaps a word or two on the subject may help others too. To start with, a reprint is a re-impression taken from the original plate of an obsolete stamp, that is, when the stamp in question has gone out of use and has been replaced by others. Some reprints are sanctioned by the country, but others, on the other hand, are produced by private enterprise by people who have obtained possession of the old plates. It is usually fairly easy to distinguish the reprint from the original, as the colors are seldom identical. The stamps themselves are of little or no value, and are only of interest when specializing a country.

I am going to say a few words about perforations of stamps and the measuring of these, for it is really astonishing what a number of beginners are ignorant of the use of the perforation gauge. Perforation was first devised by Mr. Henry Archer in 1852, and the device consists of small rows of holes, punched out from between the stamps. Now for the different types of perforation. Machine perforation consists of rows of holes punched between the stamps, the small round pieces of paper being cut clean away, and this is the general method now in use. Comb perforation is done by a machine which perforates three sides of each stamp in a row at the same time, and we find modern Greek stamps treated in this way. Pin perforation consists of a row of small holes, merely pricked between the stamps without removing any paper—modern Argentinians are a good example. Roulette is a line of short cuts, either straight, oblique or triangular, punched between the stamps. This is an old type, and is found in old Chileans, Argentinians and stamps of Uruguay.

Now it is important that the young collector should be able to use his perforation gauge, especially if he is taking up a particular country. Varieties of perforation are important and should be noted, and it is always interesting to go through a batch of stamps, however common they may be, in the hope of finding some uncatalogued variety. To gauge or measure the perforation of a stamp it is necessary to use a printed gauge, printed on card or celluloid, which shows

several rows of dots according to the size of the perforation, with the numbers at the side. To measure the perforation try the holes at the edge of the stamp with the spaces between the dots on the gauge, and when these exactly fit each other the number at the side will be the perforation. Irregular perforations, that is when certain sides of the stamp are perforated at variance to the others, are shown in the catalogue as follows: 10 x 12½. This means that the top and bottom gauge 10, whilst the sides gauge 12½. If all four sides were different, the order of measuring would be, top, right side, bottom, left side, and the perforation would be written: 10 x 12½ x 13 x 12.

Reminders come more or less under the same heading, and these are stocks of stamps which are left on the hands of the post office after a new series of stamps has been put on sale to the public. These stamps have been demonetized and are sold to dealers at under face value. The practice does not commend itself to collectors, as it renders stamps which may have been bought for five or ten shillings while current, worth but a few pence. A great number of the old arms type of the Transvaal were sold as a remainder, so we find sets of mint stamps containing a 2s. 6d. adhesive selling for about nine pence a set.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 363)
Publicity on Loan Subscriptions
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I thank you for your recent editorial regarding the danger of compulsion and the fourth Liberty Loan. I had promised a neighbor that my subscription would be taken through her. A member of the Advertising Trades Division called at this office, and told me I would not be permitted to do this, but must place the subscription through him. He also said that all subscriptions would be published, intimating that I would not want a small subscription shown opposite my name. By what right, I wonder, may the amount of my bond subscription be made public?

(Signed) IRWIN SPEAR.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1918.

(No. 365)
Massachusetts Constitutional Amendments
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of today entitled "The Suffrage Fight Goes On," you say: "The question will be forced upon the thought of the nation, and perhaps will be made a leading issue, when the people might easily find plenty of other things of importance to think and talk about and settle."

The great mass of thoughtful citizens in Massachusetts will thank you for this observation, as it applies with double force to the political situation in this State, namely, the 19 proposed amendments to the constitution of the State submitted by the Constitutional Convention, to be voted upon at the state election, Nov. 5. Careful inquiry discloses that only about two men in 500 realize the number or the purpose of the proposed amendments. They have a vague idea that some sort of a Constitutional Convention was recently in session, but disclaim all knowledge of the amendments submitted for the voter's decision.

The process of government, to the average voter in normal times, is a dark continent. How much more so when we are passing through days that try men's souls!

The average man is today confronted with the problem of how he shall distribute his time, thought and energy between the war, the demands of the government in Washington, his state government, his city or town, with their local duties arising from the prevailing conditions and the Liberty bond drive, his church, his family, his business or employment. That a good citizen owes a duty to each, no one will deny; but that he cannot be effectively useful to all at the same time is obvious, pressed as he is by the complex, distracting and high-pressure conditions prevailing.

Thus, it is clear that lack of time, energy and information will narrow the effectiveness of a great body of good citizens during the next three or four weeks. Consequently, what nonsense it appears to be, even to hint that the men of Massachusetts at present are competent to render an impartial and sound decision on the 19 amendments submitted by the Constitutional Convention!

It becomes more and more clear, as the days pass by, that the Constitutional Convention lost the opportunity to render the Commonwealth a genuine service when it failed, at its first session last June, to adjourn until after the war was over. In view of the fact that the great mass of our citizens are denied the privilege of voting intelligently upon the pending amendments, and in view, also, of the impossibility of adequate discussion before election, and the probability of little or no harm from delay, I would recommend that every voter vote "No" on every one of the pending amendments to the constitution this year.

(Signed) J. CALDER GORDON.
Boston, Oct. 8, 1918.

WAR CHEST CAMPAIGN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati War Chest Campaign Committee, William Cooper Proctor, chairman, announces that a war chest campaign will be conducted Nov. 11 to 18.

AUSTRIA TRIES TO HOLD MONTENEGRO

Futile Attempts Are Made to Keep Small State in Subjection—Allied Victory Raises New Hopes of Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKA, Greece—The natural effect of the success of the Salonika army, and particularly of the Serbians, in forcing the Bulgarian nation to capitulate and evacuate Serbian territory has been to rouse the Montenegrins to renewed efforts to throw off the Austrian yoke. The insurrectionary movement of the Montenegrins, however, has been smoldering ever since the army was forced to surrender, and recent dispatches which have reached here show that even the women have taken up arms against the Austrian invaders.

According to the most recent news, all able-bodied men in the country have taken up arms and are making war upon the enemy authorities. The Austrians had cherished the hope that the surrender of General Vesovic would put an end to the revolt by depriving the insurgents of their chief, and compelling the population to obey. But the way in which the Austrians have ignored every one of their promises only served to increase the discontent of the people.

With the advent of spring the insurgents began to flock to the forest and the mountains. In their ranks were women and young girls. Those belonging to the clan Kuci took to the gorges of Komovi, whilst the rest retired to the mountains nearest their homes.

Following the traditions of the hajduks, who in the days of Turkish oppression waged ceaseless and pitiless war upon the conquerors, and at the same time protected the poor against the exactions of the unmerciful rich, the insurgents organized themselves into bands, while seeking to extend their protection to those who have stayed at home. The killing of Austrians has become a matter of daily occurrence. Thus, an Austrian colonel was recently killed at Savnik and there are many Montenegrins who have executed Austrians by the dozen in order to save the people from the brutality of the officials.

From the moment when the Austrians began to intern the chief supporters of the cause of the union, the number of insurgents increased. One of their leaders is Captain Nikolic, of the Serbian Army. After quitting the Serbian mountains, he succeeded, together with several comrades, in cutting his way through to Montenegro, where his arrival was hailed with joy by the Montenegrins, who at once began to flock to him.

In spite of all the "drives" organized by the authorities and all promises of reward notwithstanding, the Austrians have not yet succeeded in catching the captain. They have therefore had recourse to vain proposals and direct promises. Finally the Austrians sent the captain a letter declaring that the Montenegrin people, having suffered too much already because of this guerrilla warfare, desired him to leave the country. He, however, replied, "It is just because my presence is dear to the Montenegrins that I remain here; otherwise it is all one to me whether I fight you in Montenegro or in Serbia."

At first the Austrian garrisons in Montenegro were composed chiefly of Transylvanian soldiers of Rumanian nationality. When captured, the Montenegrins contented themselves with robbing them of their arms and their clothes, and then sending them back to their posts minus these articles.

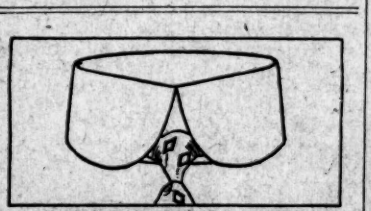
Special Albanian troops were thereupon substituted, in the belief that the latter would prove more staunch and more capable of carrying on a guerrilla war. They were authorized, under pretext of repression, to commit all kinds of excesses against the population, but quite an opposite effect was produced. In fact, the number of insurgents merely increased from day to day.

CANADIAN CORPS IN BATTLE OF ARRAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within 24 hours, says a communiqué received from Mr. J. F. B. Ljvesay, the Canadian correspondent at the front. The enemy is in full retreat; the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages yesterday in enemy hands. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition. The first phase of this battle now concluded was that of preparation; the second of victory.

It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people is entitled to



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know the facts. On July 30 the great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At 20 minutes past four on the morning of Aug. 8, the Canadian corps in the center, between Australians and English, and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name. They were up against an enemy flushed with victory and preparing a new offensive. All his guns were in forward positions and 2000 rounds lay beside them. They were awaiting the word to push ahead, and thus was accounted for the great captures of artillery. By Aug. 20 the battle was over and won, so far as the Canadian corps were concerned. Those two weeks of fighting dealt a tremendous blow at enemy morale. Von Hutier, the German commander in Ludendorff and the great General Staff sought to make excuses for him by publishing the statement that he was up against the élite of the French Army and the celebrated Canadian corps.

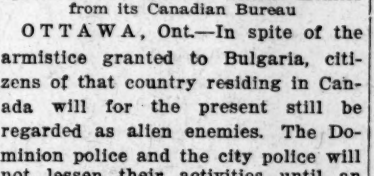
Now excuses must be made for von Below. It will suffice that he too was up against the Canadian corps fresh from that victory. Five days later the Canadian corps went into action in front of Arras. Due credit must be given to those gallant British troops, including famous divisions, who during the eight days' battle fought alongside the Canadians. The battle opened on 3 o'clock on Monday of last week. The first drive carried our troops through the Hindenburg line immediately in front of Arras and within grapping distance of the main line of enemy resistance, known by them as the Wotan line and by us as the Quent-Drocourt switch. The rest of the week was spent in consolidating our positions, straightening out the line and preparing a favorable strategic jumping-off point for the great final task of breaking through the switch. This was not completed until midnight of last Sunday; five hours later the assault started, accompanied by the greatest concentration of artillery this war has seen. By evening we had carried the whole line in front of us and had penetrated beyond. This was done in the face of the most desperate resistance yet encountered in the fighting of the past month. Depending primarily upon his numerous machine-gun posts, the enemy sought to stay our advance until he could evacuate his guns and matériel. Today near a Boche is left this side of the Canal du Nord. The Canadian corps has succeeded here as completely as it succeeded at Amiens.

These two great victories under such opposing conditions within one month are without a parallel in this war. If the Canadian corps did nothing more this year its laurels are safe. Outside the crushing blow to enemy morale these victories reverberated widely elsewhere; London, Paris and every allied capital have been heartened. Up to this morning well over 5000 unwounded Boche prisoners have passed through the corps cages as the fruit of yesterday's battle. . . . the total cannot be less than 7000. To those add the 4500 captured last week and the 9000 odd of the battle of Amiens, and the Canadian corps is thus credited with over 20,000 prisoners as the result of a month's work. Fed on victories, knowing not what it is to fall, the Canadian corps is ready to go in again when another such task shall be required of it.

CANADA AND BULGARIANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In spite of the armistice granted to Bulgaria, citizens of that country residing in Canada will for the present still be regarded as alien enemies. The Dominion police and the city police will not lessen their activities until an order has been issued by the Canadian Government, announcing the cessation of hostilities between the Allies and Bulgaria. Sir Percy Sherwood, chief commissioner of the Dominion police, recently made a statement to the effect that the "situation is not liable to cause any great difficulty." He added: "All citizens of Bulgaria residing in Canada are registered as alien enemies, and until an order comes from the government, they will still be obliged to report regularly to the chief of police, as required under the order-in-council governing alien enemies in Canada."

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STORY OF TZECHS' JOURNEY IN RUSSIA

Colonel Gaida's Force Pushes Through All Opposition for 600 Miles—Reaches Vladivostok Unexpectedly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The cable dispatches which reached here early in September told in brief of the remarkable exploit of the Tzecho-Slovak contingents under Colonel Gaida in crossing Siberia. The telegrams published in The Christian Science Monitor on the 11th and 12th of September last announced that the enemy had been beaten by the Tzecho-Slovaks and that communication had been established with them from the coast at their base at Olovanna. Colonel Gaida thereby succeeded in the difficult feat of breaking through the enemy's ranks and establishing communications with the relieving forces moving westward.

It was at first feared that the obstacles in the way of the Tzecho-Slovaks would be insurmountable. Thus, early in August, according to the Vladivostok correspondent of The Times of London, General Dieterichs, the Tzecho-Slovak commander, conferred with the allied military representatives there. He drew attention to the grave situation in which the Tzechs in Siberia found themselves and urged immediate allied assistance in the task of rescuing them. He expressed the opinion that three divisions were necessary if the road to Lake Baikal was to be opened up before the winter set in.

In view of the information then available, all the allied representatives agreed with General Dieterichs, and pressed their respective governments to take the necessary action. Nothing, however, had been done to provide further assistance for General Dieterichs, and his expeditionary force had hardly moved over the Manchurian frontier with the object of going to the relief of the hard-pressed Tzechs when, to the surprise of every one, the Tzechs arrived at Olovanna, having pushed through all opposition for 600 miles, and presumably defeated all their enemies en route.

"We are yet entirely in the dark as to the enemy forces," says the Times, "except that it is surmised that a large number surrendered near Khabarovsk on the Mongolian frontier. Whether any escaped into Mongolia remains to be seen. As regards the main force, the assumption is that it retired along the Amur Railway via Sretinsk."

"That the Tzech contingent under Colonel Gaida has displayed conspicuous gallantry and enterprise goes without saying, and, whether or not it has been heavily engaged throughout its remarkable advance, it has at least cut its way through and defeated or overawed into precipitate retreat a largely superior enemy force. The Tzechs have long been admired for their bravery and patriotism, and their latest exploit insures them the warmest feelings among the Allies."

"The extraordinary collapse of the German and Austrian prisoner forces comes as a great surprise, and, while not in the least detracting from the splendid performance of the Tzechs, it is obvious that the presence of unknown numbers of allied troops in Usuri and elsewhere has produced an important moral effect, and indicated to the prisoners that resistance could but lead to their ultimate destruction."



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ERA OF LIBERTY TO FOLLOW RULE OF MATERIALISM

(Continued from page one)

justice as well as a God of mercy. When the time comes to balance the account—and it seems to be drawing near as the vassals of Germany seek refuge from the day of wrath—the authors of the frightful wrongs committed against mankind should not be forgotten.

"It had not been my purpose to consider peace even to this extent, because my thought was of the time beyond. I shall go no further, but assume that a universal peace, internationally just, will usher in a new era and a new phase of civilization, to which we will have to conform our ideas so that we may not futilely oppose, but may wisely apply, the irresistible influences which these years of conflict have brought forth and which will materially affect the social order.

"The period of readjustment and restoration, which will follow the disorganization and destruction caused by the war, will tax human wisdom to the uttermost. In a conflict so universal as to involve the whole earth, in a conflict which has compelled the mobilization of all the manhood and resources of the nations, required the expenditures of wealth fabulous beyond comprehension, and forced governments to assume extraordinary powers over national and individual energies, new impulses of human action have been set in motion, not only in the political, industrial and commercial spheres, but in the structure of society and in the spiritual life of mankind. Many of the fundamental principles of the present social order will be threatened. Some will be changed; some discarded; while novel and possibly extravagant and dangerous doctrines will find earnest and honest advocates. With all this we must reckon.

"After the horrors, the unspeakable agonies, which humanity has endured as a consequence of the old political organization of the world, it would be unreasonable to expect the peoples who have borne so much to accept as a basis of national and international order that which previously existed. The status quo ante bellum of society, as well as of boundaries and international relations, seems impossible. This, I believe, must be accepted as a necessary premise in developing a program for the future. I do not see how it can be avoided. And I am not sure that it would be wise to avoid it if we could.

"I believe that we must also assume another premise in striving to solve the problems which lie before us. It is that the temper of the peoples who have been engaged in this internecine struggle will, for some time after the war, and certainly immediately after it, be impressed with hostility and hatred for one another. The result of this mental attitude will make more difficult the establishment of a true equilibrium between nations, for it will produce an intemperate bias which will impair judgment and cause vindictiveness toward former enemies, unless influential and sober-minded men resist this natural feeling and preserve their minds open and free so that they will impartially weigh the truth and not impute guilt to the misguided or the ignorant. I know that this is a difficult thing to do, because it is humanly difficult to dissociate the instrument of evil from the one who conceives the evil and directs the instrument. But, none the less, sound common sense imposes upon us the duty of correcting, in so far as we are able, this tendency, which will, if it continues, weaken materially the true spirit of justice, which is essential to enduring peace.

"You, who are present tonight, believing in the brotherhood of man and trained in those precepts which have given the standard of right to this age, know, as I know, that the American people ought not, after the war is won, to cherish a pitiless hate for all those who have served the military dictators of Central Europe. We should discriminate between the ignorant and the intelligent, between the responsible and the irresponsible, between the master and the serf. It seems to me that it is the plain duty of all those who can influence public opinion in this country to so guide American thought that passion will not prevent the putting into operation of a wise plan for the readjustment of the world when peace is restored.

"There is also another influence, which Christian men and women must combat if this new era is to be an era of nobler life and loftier ideals than that which has ended in the grim scenes of death and suffering which we have witnessed. For years we, as a people, have fallen more and more under the influence of materialism. Physical pleasure and ease became the objects of chief desire, and their attainment the supreme purpose of life. Similar tendencies were manifest in other lands to an even greater degree than in America. The drift away from spirituality and toward materialism was a marked characteristic of the years immediately preceding the war, and the abnormal development of materialistic ideas in the German mind was a potent force, possibly the potent force, in arousing the lust for domination which was the underlying cause of this conflict of the nations.

"To the problems of the future, problems which involve political institutions, industrial and commercial systems, and the obligations and rights of individuals, as well as of nations, we must apply a more spiritual standard than the material one to which we have become accustomed.

"In these days of supreme physical effort and sacrifice, we ought not to forget that the primary purpose of the church is to implant in the hearts of men those spiritual truths which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Clineinst

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States

give to the individual a right conception of his duty to his fellowmen and to society. In these truths, and in their application to human conduct, lies the only preventive against the continued spread of materialism and those theories of social order which disregard Christian ideals and Christian precepts, and which will debase rather than elevate mankind.

"It is my firm belief that, unless these eternal principles become a living force in the transformation of the world, the peace which will be established will not be an enduring peace. Materialism is an exaltation of the physical. Its chief end is earthly happiness, obtained, in large measure, through power and possessions.

"The new era, born in blood and fire on the battle fields of Europe, must be a Christian era, in reality and not alone in name. The years to come must be years of fraternity and common purpose. International injustice must cease.

"There is no time to be lost if this nation is to be made ready to enter, with the right spirit and the right principles, upon the task of readjustment and reconstruction. There is no time to be lost, because the day is drawing near when the spirit of liberty will stand triumphant above the spirit of militarism of which the Central Empires are possessed."

REVOLT REPORTED AT BRUGES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A revolt has broken out in Bruges, Belgium. The populace has risen against the attempts of the Germans to deport the civilians, according to Les Nouvelles. German troops used their guns and killed or wounded numerous Belgians. Throughout Flanders, the newspaper says, the roads are encumbered with cattle, horses and pigs, which are being transported to Germany.

SENATOR LODGE EXPLAINS REGRET

(Continued from page one)

belief I have ever had; I will hold it until the end."

Speaking of the queries sent to the German Chancellor, Senator Lodge declared that there need be no doubt whatever that the Chancellor speaks for the constituted authorities at Berlin, and that the Kaiser appointed him. "I believed," he said, "that the reply to Prince Maximilian would be given in the same high tone as was his New York speech. I was astounded when I read not a reply, but three queries. When you ask questions you enter into debate. You are supposed to expect and to await an answer. The one great source of regret to me was that the President should question the Chancellor after his great description of Germany as a criminal among nations."

Senate Discussion

Debate on President's Response to the German Peace Offer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A lengthy debate on President Wilson's response to the German peace offer took place in the Senate, on Thursday. Senator Pittman of Nevada opened the discussion by declaring that Senator Lodge's published statement, criticizing the President's note could serve no good purpose. Senator Pittman read into the record Senator Lodge's statement and also that of Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. He declared that Senator Lodge had misconstrued the note's meaning and that such criticism would tend to destroy the confidence of the world in the President of the United States. The press of the country and the public understanding of the message in the country do not concur with Senator Lodge in his views, said the Nevada Senator.

Senator Pittman said this was not the first time that Senator Lodge had voiced his disapproval of the policies and methods pronounced by the President. "In the President's address to Congress on Jan. 8, he laid down definitely and specifically a program for world peace, embracing 14 distinct points," he continued. "This program was agreed to and adopted by all of our allies and received the hearty approval of all of the neutral countries of the world. Yet it did not satisfy the Senator from Massachusetts. In the United States Senate on Aug. 23, he laid down his own program for world victory. The spirit that the two programs breathe is as different as might be from justice. The program of the Senator from Massachusetts means war for victory, revenge and advantage, while the program of the President means war for victory, justice and everlasting peace.

"This is but one of a hundred illustrations that might be made to prove the necessity of a united government in time of war. Our people do not distrust Woodrow Wilson. He is loved, trusted and respected, not only by all of the people of the United States, but by the suffering peoples of the governments of our allies. He is recognized throughout the world today as the predominant statesman of the age. I recognize and admire the statesmanship, learning and loyalty of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, but he has no right to be offended if I say to him that in the eyes of the world he does not compare with Woodrow Wilson. He will have his chance for a test in the coming election, because the contest is inevitable between the policies of Woodrow Wilson and the policies of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge."

Replying to Senator Pittman, Senator Lodge said his regret over the President's note was due to the fact

that the President had not gone further. Senator Lodge read from the President's speech delivered on Sept. 27, in which the President said there could be no peace by compromise and that Germany's rulers had shown they were without honor. With that statement he said he was willing to stand with the President, but in view of the President's speech delivered on Sept. 27 he could not approve of the "note of inquiry."

Senator Lodge declared he wanted something about reparation agreed to before there was talk of an armistice. Germany in falling back was now burning countless villages and towns, he said, besides taking scores of persons into slavery, and for those things as well as the American ships and lives that had been lost, reparation should be made. "There is such a thing as retributive justice," said Senator Lodge, "and if any criminal that ever walked the earth deserved retributive justice, it is Germany. Am I to be accused of treason because I demand that?"

Senator Lodge said he could not help being disturbed over the fact that the President's queries might be misconstrued. "The best diplomatists are the armies of the Americans, the French and the British, and the Italians," he continued. "The best men leading those diplomatists are Generals Haig, Pershing and Foch."

"The Senator from Nevada undertook to give a party complexion to the matter. If there is any party advantage in it, I say to you that I would forfeit any advantage either to myself or my party if the President would only have written a note like his Baltimore speech and others he has made instead of queries."

SWISS PROTEST ON BALLOON OUTRAGE

Reports State That the German Airmen Attacked Despite the Flying of Swiss Flags

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—On receiving the Swiss General Staff's final report, the Swiss Political Department has protested energetically to the German Government concerning the German airmen's destruction of the Swiss balloon at Miescourt and called attention to the extraordinarily serious character of the incident.

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Further details on the German attack on a Swiss balloon show that two large Swiss flags were borne by the balloon destroyed by the German airplanes. In addition, two federal crosses were painted on the envelope of the balloon.

Two airplanes were discovered shortly before 3 o'clock this morning coming from the east and following the German-Swiss frontier. The observer signaled to have the balloon drawn down. This operation had begun when the airplanes, whose German marks were distinctly seen, reached the spot. They flew several times around the balloon, which was then about 2000 feet from the earth. One aviator fired a machine gun at the balloon and threw a bomb, which set fire to it. The airplanes then disappeared to the northward.

The German Minister has expressed his regrets to the President and promised an investigation and punishment of the aviators.

WARM APPROVAL OF REPLY IN ENGLAND

President Wilson's Note Is Believed to Be So Framed As to Test Severely the Bona Fides of the Chancellor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that London diplomatic circles regard President Wilson's reply to the German note as characteristically clever and logical. The view taken is that President Wilson wisely refrained from flatly rejecting the German Chancellor's proposals, and that his pertinent questions are so framed as to very severely test the bona fides of the enemy.

An affirmative answer, it is pointed out, would involve a clear acknowledgment of German defeat, while, on the other hand, any ambiguity in replying would stamp the German proposal as a dangerous snare. In short, the President's note places the German Government on the horns of a dilemma, and the allied governments will await their reply with considerable interest and curiosity.

British Press Approves

London Papers Think Note Will Test German Sincerity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following press comments on Mr. Wilson's reply are made in the London papers:

The Daily Telegraph

Mr. Wilson has given the German Chancellor his answer. It is calm, courteous, and dignified as befits the matter and moment of such a supreme consequence. But it is searching and piercing like a two-edged sword. "Are you honest?" said the Prince of Denmark. "Are you honest?" is the same question addressed to the Chancellor and Kaiser when they assure the world that the German constitution was permanently changed in the twinkling of an eye by the recent ministerial appointments.

The reply will be awaited with eager curiosity, but there is a still more important question to be answered even than that. The heart of Mr. Wilson's note does not lie there, but in the sentences referring to the German request for an armistice.

It is an armistice which Germany wants, far more even than a peace conference.

Here they have their answer. They can have an armistice, so far as the President is concerned, at a price, and that price is immediate withdrawal by the Central Powers of their forces, everywhere, from invaded territory.

There is no faltering in a demand like that. It is a polite way of telling Germany and Austria to take their blood-stained hands off every one of their victims and let them all go as a first essential condition of any talk of peace. The inevitable reply is unconditional surrender.

That is a phrase which, we cannot doubt, would be employed by Marshal Foch and the commanders-in-chief of

all the allied armies, if the question of armistice, which is a military question, were referred to them.

But Mr. Wilson's note, as we read it, says very much the same thing in another way. If the German war lords are ready to withdraw from the invaded territory everywhere, they will be very much ready to agree to unconditional surrender.

The Morning Post

The President's reply to the Imperial Chancellor's note is formally a matter between the United States and Germany. Mr. Wilson has gauged the temper of his own people and also of the Allies rightly in refusing to come to any terms with the enemy still upon French and Belgian soil, still surrounded by the smoking triumphs of his barbarism, still boasting he is undefeated, and still unrepentant of his crimes. Not that the Allies, who know Germany, look for any guarantee of future peace in a change of heart. They seek their guarantees rather in a diminution of Germany's power for war, and that diminution can best be secured, first by her defeat in the field, and then by the transfer of Alsace-Lorraine and the Polish territories to their rightful owners.

That, and appropriate indemnities, are the sort of guarantees which cannot be feigned, and do not admit of repentance.

The Daily News

The reply of President Wilson to the German Chancellor is already assured of unanimous indorsement in every allied country. It is terse, direct, and searching. Its strength rests not on subtlety, but on simplicity. It is no more in a strategy of negotiations. It confines itself to asking in language, uncompromising yet never unconvincing, questions that must be answered before the next step toward a settlement can be taken. There can be no condonation of Germany's crimes, so black cannot be called white or even gray. But there can be a just discrimination between the authors of the crimes and their instruments, though even that is only possible if and when the instruments have disavowed the authors.

That is the test Germany is called on to satisfy today as a price of peace and admission into the reconstituted commonwealth of the world.

The Daily Chronicle

General satisfaction was felt throughout the allied countries at the line taken by the President's note; its scope, however, should not be misunderstood or misrepresented. The President does not put it forward as a full and complete statement, either of armistice terms or of peace terms; it is not a reply, but a preliminary to a reply.

If the preliminary attains its object, the reply will follow, and only then will a full and complete statement be made. It will doubtless be made after consultation with all the allied governments, and will naturally embody a good deal more than a program of the 14 points, which was framed before the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest had been concluded, and is, in some respects, out of date.

In the meantime, we conceive there is no danger of an armistice being conceded to the Germans on terms which would enable them simply to withdraw their armies unhurt from the net which Marshal Foch is spreading for them, and to reform them intact along their own frontier. Such a course would be quite out of keeping with the logic of the military situation,

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which, in its rapid development from day to day, seems fast hurrying toward a German débâcle not less complete than Bulgaria's.

The Times

Without delay, but in a very carefully considered document, President Wilson has answered the German note. His answer is marked by sincerity of thought and clearness of expression, which distinguish all his state papers. It does not reply to the German request, but it makes several pointed preliminary inquiries, the answers to which the President considers vital from every point of view.

But the primary interest of the United States and of the Allies is not merely to ascertain the precise degree of sincerity that inspires the present democratization of Germany. It is to make sure that no enemy maneuver shall be allowed to weaken the military position, which their armies have won, or to avert the downfall of the Prussian military system.

In this respect, Mr. Wilson's answer is eminently satisfactory. It eliminates all idea of an armistice as a preliminary to discussion of any kind, and it does not even assure an armistice to Germany in the event of her evacuation of all the invaded territory. Evacuation is the first, but certainly not the only condition that would have to be fulfilled before any consideration of an armistice became possible. In the same way, the President refuses to be limited to his famous 14 points of Jan. 8.

Before her plea for peace can be considered, Germany would thus be required to abandon every foot of invaded territory everywhere, to relinquish finally her hold upon the fruits of her past aggressions, and to consent to the application of impartial justice to her present allies, as well as to herself.

The Westminster Gazette

We will not say President Wilson's reply to Prince Maximilian is only what was expected, for there is always in the Wilson touch something that is original and personal, but we can say without hesitation that it fulfills the hopes and expectations of the Allies in Europe.

President Wilson means, in this reply, that Prussianism is a lost cause, and he means it not only for German Prussians, but for those who hail from the same spiritual home in all countries.

It is idle to predict with a situation so confused as that of Germany at the present moment. But we must be prepared to find that the immediate result of President Wilson's answer is to furnish a last opportunity for the Prussian at bay.

Pall Mall Gazette

President Wilson has sent an answer to Prince Maximilian which will put an effective test to the sincerity of the German overtures.

The Chancellor's professions, like all its forerunners, are couched in extremely general language, committing its author to nothing which he might afterward seek to evade. The President brushes aside this vagueness and invites the suppliant for peace to say precisely what he means. Germany's offer is without significance unless she is prepared, as the President says, to adopt the "points," and recognize that the only open question is how to make them effective.

If Prince Maximilian accepts those terms, he will cut himself clean adrift from every declaration hitherto made by the Kaiser and the former chancellors. The question with which the President's answer concludes presents another stipulation which must be still more embarrassing to the recipient.

Unless Prince Maximilian can show some better credentials than his appointment by the Kaiser, the President has nothing to say to him. That Kaiser has no locus standi in the settlement of the war is an intimation which may prove a bombshell in German politics.

The Evening News

Mr. Wilson's reply to the peace overtures of the Hun Chancellor strikes the note of unconditional surrender, though the language is the language of diplomacy, and in this the President has his whole nation and those of the Allies solidly and enthusiastically behind him. It will be evident to all that Mr. Wilson, while carefully avoiding any suspicion of a spirit of vindictive hatred, which it is in Prince Maximilian's game to attribute to the Allies in the event of a refusal of armistice, has made his refusal plain and unequivocal.

The Evening Standard

President Wilson has dealt with the German request for an armistice and conference by asking three preliminary questions, each of vital moment. Taken together, they go to the root of matters and indicate very clearly the inherent insincerity, weakness and hollowness of the proposals put forward by Prince Maximilian. The Central Powers are in a desperate dilemma, due to the increasing successes of the allied armies.

The brilliant victory at Cambrai offers a deadly menace to the German lines. We can well believe that von Ludendorff and von Hindenburg would gladly welcome the opportunity to retire unmolested to a shorter and more secure front from which the troops might be spared to prop up the falling forces of Austria and Turkey.

Evacuation without armistice means the sacrifice of valuable matériel, probably disaster on an overwhelming scale. The President's implied alternative is unconditional surrender.

German Disapproval

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—"Only military reasons could compel us to accept President Wilson's conditions," says the Kölnische Zeitung, commenting on the American reply to the Germans' peace offer. "It is possible Germany may require counter-guarantees, for example the evacuation of the colonies occupied by the Allies."

The newspaper continues: "The political and military authorities of the

Empire are now going to debate these questions. It is probable that Chancellor will present to the Reichstag the result of these deliberations. For the moment, the hour is too grave to permit suppositions."

"A Just and Lasting Peace"

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—"The answer of the American Government to the proposals of the Central Powers is what the whole Entente, in its soul, looked for," says the semi-official Stefani News Agency. "The terms used in answering the German note are a clear demonstration that President Wilson is aiming at a just and lasting peace."

"It is now for the Central Powers to show by their acts that in making a proposal for an armistice they were inspired by that good faith upon which President Wilson makes the possibility of conducting negotiations to a happy issue dependent. The Italian Government is alive to its duties and is proceeding in most complete agreement with its allies. It is sure of interpreting the unanimous desire of the nation."

A Test of Sincerity

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—President Wilson's reply to the latest peace proposals of the Central Powers was marked by a serene clearness, says The Epoca. Germany, the newspaper adds, must now demonstrate before the entire world whether her intentions are made in sincerity or duplicity, and President Wilson, by the dignity of his response will compel Germany to imitate him.

M. Viviani's Approval

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. René Viviani, former Premier, writing on President Wilson's reply to Prince Maximilian in Le Petit Journal, says: "The reply was well-timed. Had it come too soon it would have permitted the Germans to say that it was not born of wise meditation. Had it been sent too late it might have given them the impression that the Entente nations were divided and had to come to an agreement."

"The note is firm without brutality; lofty, but devoid of that insolence with which Germany has so often accompanied her trampling of the vanquished. It is substantial, furnishing irrefutable arguments for the reason and conscience of everybody, even in Germany. Some might have preferred that it be more trenchant, but when blood is flowing from so many gaping wounds no man can lightly answer with a simple denial such proposals without leaving to Germany the apparent profit of an appeal to humanity. The note is skillful, with that simple skill which seeks a straight line instead of the mediocre tricks with which commonplace diplomacy tangles its traditional threads."

"By a logical process, President Wilson arrives at the condition that allied territory be evacuated, but this is not thrown at the enemy like a challenge. It cannot be answered by an angry gesture or an insulting word. It must be answered by an attitude which will illuminate Germany's good or bad faith and which will prove to the world if sincerity inspired the proposals under examination."

"Therein lies diplomatic skill. It will be noted that the danger of rupture will rest on the Central Empires—or rather on Germany, which President Wilson isolates from the other Central Allies as if he considered the latter as already crushed at the feet of the Entente."

"If the German designs are honest, we shall see it. If they wish to deceive the world—still a prey to that mental blemish which makes them consider other men as inferiors—we shall also see it. It is for Prince Maximilian of Baden to speak."

Fatherland Party Protests

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that the Fatherland Party has issued a manifesto denouncing the government's peace move as the result of weak political leadership, and as non-representative of the people's will. The party declares it deems it its duty to rouse the people to resist the enemy to the utmost.

Peace Move Explained

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung in explaining why Germany asked for peace, says:

"After Bulgaria's collapse, Austria-Hungary resolved to approach President Wilson with an offer of an armistice for the purpose of bringing about peace negotiations. At the same time a similar step was being prepared in Turkey. Germany thereupon decided to join the movement and Prince Maximilian made his appeal to President Wilson."

Berlin Awaits Note

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—An authentic text of President Wilson's reply to Prince Maximilian's note has not yet been received by the German Government, according to a dispatch from Berlin. Proper examination of the reply cannot be made until the official text is received, the dispatch asserts, but in any case it is plain that a further declaration by the German Government will be necessary.

Italy Applauds the Reply

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A semi-official note issued prior to the receipt of Mr. Wilson's reply to Germany, stated that the demand for an armistice was an admission that the Central Powers' situation was almost desperate, and asked how, in that case, the Allies could assent to it. The governments that did so, it declared, would be guilty, not only of foolishness, but of treachery toward their peoples.

A further note issued after the arrival of President Wilson's reply, pro-

nounces the American Government's first reply as what the whole heart of the whole Entente expected, and a clear demonstration of the American Government's intentions to seek a just and durable peace.

Meanwhile, it adds, the Entente must persevere steadfastly in the path it is pursuing and furnish fresh proof of the wonderful moral resistance of which Italy has shown herself capable in the most critical and delicate moments of her national life, resistance against which the most insidious enemy maneuvers have always failed.

Meanwhile, General Diaz, in an order of the day to the Italian Army, declares that no offer must be allowed to weaken their resolve while the enemy occupies their territory, and oppresses the suffering population awaiting deliverance.

THREAENED BREAK IN DUAL MONARCHY

Separation of Austria and Hungary—Autonomy for Tzechs, Jugo-Slavs and Poles Now Actively Discussed in Empire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Reports of a decentralization movement in Austria giving effect to a scheme for a degree of national autonomy amongst the different races constituting the Empire of the Dual Monarchy have come in from various sources. There is particular mention of a separation between Austria and Hungary, while separate states for the Tzechs, Jugo-Slavs and Poles are also referred to. Considerable interest attaches to these reports owing to the diversity of the quarters from which they have been received.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is reported from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council has decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact," says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

The Tzech Party did not take part in the deliberations, the advice add. It is holding an important meeting today.

A movement favoring a proclamation separating Hungary and Austria is making extremely rapid progress among the public in the Dual Monarchy, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich.

Count Theodore Batthyany, former Minister in the Hungarian Cabinet, speaking at Budapest, emphasized the urgency of bringing about a separation between Hungary and Austria.

Tzech newspapers declare that preparations are under way for the regular working of a future Tzech state, and identical statements are being published regarding the Jugo-Slavs.

Telegrams from Warsaw announce that a proclamation is about to be issued for the union of all Polish territories into a Polish state.

The Congress of German associations in Austria, advised received here say, have resolved to favor the creation of a German state in Austria.

Tzechs Seek Passports

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Neue Freie Presse states that Dr. Stanek, the Tzech leader, has applied for passports for 20 Tzech politicians, who desire to open up peace negotiations in Switzerland.

Serbian Premier's Warning

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In a statement to a gathering of the Jugo-Slav committee and the Serbian colony in London, Mr. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, declared that the declaration of Corfu marked an era, not only in the history of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, but also in that of Europe, and that all who desired the happiness and progress of the nations must see that the declaration found a complete fulfillment. The allied victory on the Salonika front had not only hastened events, but had completely changed the aspect of the whole war, he continued, and now Austria was reverting to the artful policy of beguiling her people with promises in the hope of preserving herself intact.

He hoped, this time, that the policy would be accounted for as the Austrian Army was accounted for, and he maintained that Austria must not be allowed to survive the present fatal crisis on the strength of such promises, which, he fancied, the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes would indig-

NOTICE

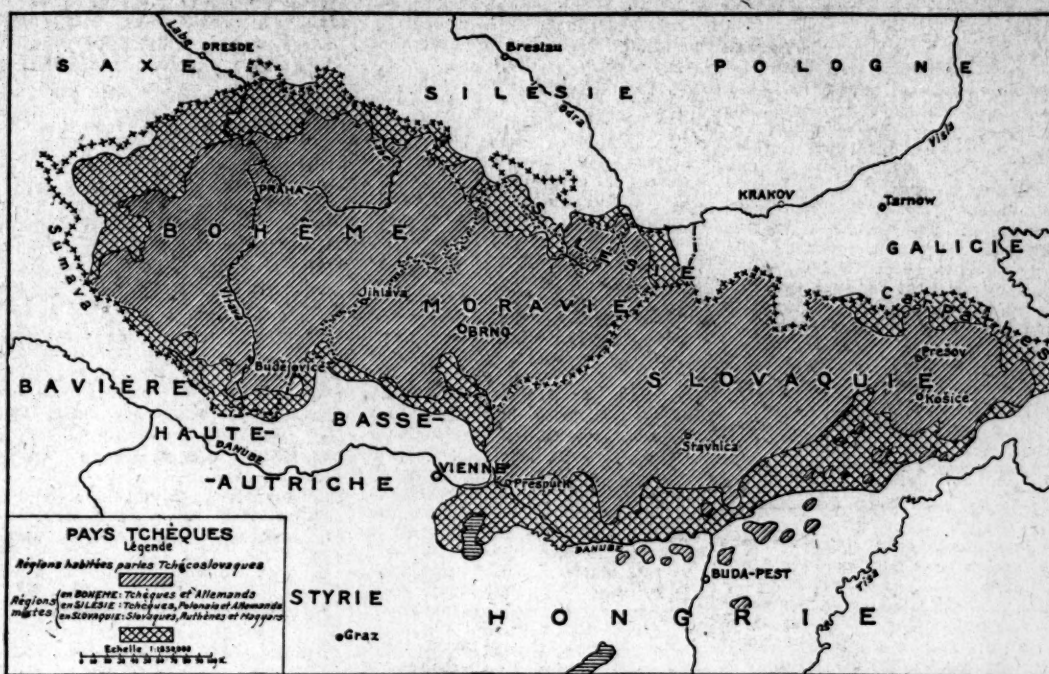
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Map showing the extent of the Tzech state, which would be set up in the event of the several races of the Austro-Hungarian Empire attaining autonomy

nantly reject, as the Tzech-Slovaks, Poles, and other nationalities would certainly do so.

The day had come when the free kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was on the eve of creation. As for Bulgaria, he considered that evil must be punished if good was to be upheld, and, if Germany and Austria were to be punished, too, since she was guilty of similar crimes.

"We do not desire to destroy Bulgaria," Mr. Pashitch said, but we demand our natural, that is, our national, frontiers. We are ready to interpret this demand with the same broad-mindedness we have always shown, despite the fact that Bulgaria's frontiers include many Serbs right up to the River Isker.

LOD SHAUGHNESSY RESIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU

ONTARIO, Ont.—Lord Shaughnessy has resigned the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL, Que.—Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who resigned today, at a meeting of the board of directors, will remain as chairman of the board. He is succeeded by E. W. Beatty of Montreal, who has been a vice-president. Sir George Bury retired as a vice-president, and is succeeded by Grant Hall of Winnipeg, who has been vice-president in charge of the western lines.

CONGRESS OF NATIONALITIES

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Congress of Nationalities, due to open on Oct. 15, has been postponed for a fortnight.

What the banks will do to help you buy Fighting Fourth Bonds

The undersigned banks pledge themselves to assist customers in purchasing Liberty Bonds and to make loans freely on bonds subscribed through them in order that each possible customer, even though without funds now available, may make an adequate subscription.

The rate of interest on such loans for the period of 90 days will be 4¼%, which is the same rate of interest received by subscribers from the Government on the bonds. These loans will not interfere with the borrower's line of credit. We urge every bank in the United States to take similar action.

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NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

NATIONAL UNION BANK
NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO.
OLD COLONY TRUST CO.
OLD SOUTH TRUST CO.
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PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.
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LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND.

POPE TO APPEAL IN BEHALF OF AUSTRIA

Vatican, It Is Reported, Will Recommend to the World the Acceptance of President Wilson's Peace Fundamentals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication on Thursday of reports that Pope Benedict will, on Nov. 2, All Souls Day, appeal to the world to accept President Wilson's 14 peace fundamentals, has called attention again to the extraordinary activity of the Vatican that has been in evidence for a number of months. Austria is the special object of the Pope's solicitude. The peculiar statement is given out now, however, that the Pope knew, as early as Oct. 3, that Austria would appeal to the President. It just happens that the official information is at hand that the Pope knew, long before that date, exactly what he would do in this particular, but the method has always been uncertain. By this is meant that he has intended, at the first opportunity, to appeal particularly to President Wilson, using whatever avenue might best suit the purpose. Diplomats here are at a loss to understand exactly what service an appeal to the whole world on behalf of the President's policies can do for the war situation, as, in the present circumstances, the Central Powers themselves are the nations to give the answer to them, and either accept or reject them. The allied world is already agreed.

The Vatican has aimed, also at the critical moment, to utter some word or perform some act that would cause the historian of the war to give some measure of credit, at least, to Rome for bringing the struggle to a close.

That Austria is to lose a vast territory, in addition to the natural losses from the war, is absolutely certain. As one diplomatist described the situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that is the reason why we must be on guard against a swindling peace." No satisfactory peace can be concluded, it was pointed out, that will leave Austria with any control over the Tzechs or the Jugo-Slavs. These two peoples, under any agreement, must be established as independent states. To this policy this government is irrevocably committed.

Administration officials have been gratified by the quick indorsement given by the press of London and Paris to the President's method of forcing Germany to display her hypocrisy or sincerity. Some question has arisen as to whether the President consulted the allied governments before sending his message of inquiry. He did not. Nor is there any certainty that he will communicate with them after Germany replies. It is more probable that he will make known the situation in an address to Congress.

NEW BRITISH PLANS TO AID UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Lloyd George Outlines a Scheme for Large Grants to Colleges in United Kingdom, and for Teachers' Pensions

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—How swiftly new avenues for educational progress are opening up in Great Britain! Hardly has the royal assent been given to the Education Bill when Mr. Lloyd George indicates to a Welsh deputation that the Treasury will undo its purse-strings in favor of the universities of England and Wales as those strings have never been undone before. What the deputation, introduced by Lord Kenyon, and consisting of representatives of the University of Wales, the University colleges of Wales, and the Welsh branch of the Workers Educational Association were asking for was increased financial support within the principle; what the Prime Minister did was to announce a new policy of state aid to universities throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. Whoever reads his speech without applying its phrases at every turn to the larger problem will miss much of the point of that far-seeing utterance.

Thus when the speaker alludes to the proportion of Welsh university students—75 to 80 per cent—that come straight from the working classes, it would be foolish to imagine that he has not in his mind's eye the small percentage of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates, perhaps 5 per cent, who are drawn from similar sources. In the newer municipal universities the proportion is much higher than this, and in the Scottish universities the percentage of students coming from families associated with manual labor must be still nearer the Welsh level. But to take the English universities alone: the Prime Minister is wholeheartedly planning, with the aid of the new act, to bring higher education within easy reach of all who therewith might benefit themselves and their neighbors and the whole state. In speaking of a pound grant from the Treasury for every pound raised in Wales, he is well aware of the new powers which are given to local education authorities to help universities generally by means of the rates.

This point deserves close attention. In the Education Act of this year, there are sub-sections both in Clause 3 and Clause 4 which must be taken into account. They read as follows:

(3) For the purposes aforesaid the local education authority from time to time may, and shall when required by the Board of Education, submit to the board schemes for the progressive organization of a system of continuation schools, and for securing general and regular attendance thereto, and in preparing schemes under this section the local education authority shall have regard to the desirability of including therein arrangements for cooperation with universities in the provision of lectures and classes for scholars for whom instruction by such means is suitable.

(4) In schemes under this act adequate provision shall be made in order to secure that children and young persons shall not be debarred from receiving the benefits of any form of education by which they are capable of profiting through inability to pay fees.

There has already begun a movement in some of the counties of Wales to impose upon themselves a penny rate all round for university education. To this Lord Kenyon referred, and indicated that with the equivalent state contribution, an income of £100,000 a year would be assured, a sum sufficient to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Prime Minister, in assenting to such a development on certain conditions which will be found in his speech, was facing also the demands on the Treasury which could be made by local education authorities in England as well as in Wales under the clauses just quoted. He knew that, were the London County Council to adopt in permanence a similar rate for higher education, the equivalent state contribution would be measured in hundreds of thousands of pounds, and that the University of London would advance from one of the worst to one of the best endowed universities in the world.

With these preparatory remarks the great, the unexampled significance of Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the Welsh deputation will be better understood. The Prime Minister spoke in part as follows: "I realize that when the government comes to deal with the problem in Wales it has got to lay down principles of general application. Whatever grant is given here is a grant which can be demanded as of right by every other area in the United Kingdom, and the conditions which we impose upon Wales are conditions which we shall equally have to impose throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. There must be equal rights in this respect throughout the

whole of the kingdom, and equal obligations.

"With these preliminary observations I will come to deal with the practical problems raised by Lord Kenyon in the categorical examination which he gave of the report of the Royal Commission on Welsh University Education. The report is one of the most important documents, I think, in the history, not merely of education in Wales, but of Wales itself; it is a very able document, and its conclusions seem to be, in the main, very practical and very sensible. It is suggested that the government should give a grant of a pound for every pound raised in Wales. Now, before I deal with that proposal I must say something about the only conditions under which we could possibly contemplate making any such a grant. The first I come to is that the recommendations of the Royal Commission must, in the main, be adopted by the Welsh educational authorities.

"The second is this: You cannot earmark for local purposes when you are dealing with a great national problem. This is a day when great nations are pooling their resources for the protection of weak nations. You have great empires, great commonwealths, nations with hundreds of millions, pooling their resources for the protection of little nations with only hundreds of thousands; and this is not the time when powerful and rich counties can say: 'We will not follow this great example and pool our resources with the little counties.' Counties which talk like that are out of touch with the times; they are not acting in the spirit and temper of this great epoch, and they must rise to the altitude of the note which has been struck by the great nations of the world. There will be less talk of industrial unrest in future if we begin to realize the obligations of the strong toward the weak in every branch of society as well as in every department of life.

"Apart from that, these great South Wales counties owe a debt of obligation to the weak ones. They may be poor in metal and mineral, and in agricultural resources, but they are very rich in one material which is very essential, and that is in a virile population. I never go down to South Wales without being addressed in good North Welsh accents. I know at once where the speakers come from; there is no doubt one has come from Anglesey, another from Carnarvonshire. I can also detect the Cardigan accent; I am quite accustomed to them all by now. There in Glamorgan and Monmouth you have got the virile population of all these little counties who have come down from the hills and solitary places to assist in the production of this wealth, and if it had not been for them all the machinery of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, and all the wealth which has been deposited there, would have been still there undisturbed.

"That wealth has been there deposited for the benefit of the whole of that land, rich and poor. For the people who live there to say: 'This belongs to us' is to act as narrowly and selfishly as the people I used to denounce in the past and whom I hope I shall convert in the future to a more reasonable view of their obligations. That is the new spirit in which I want these great counties to approach this question, and we propose to lay down as an obligation here that whatever we give is only given—as the Swansea Council I understand have agreed—without any condition, is given to Wales. That spirit just lifts a county above its own area, and it is good for towns and counties to have a good view of the hills beyond their boundaries now and again. That is the second condition which I wish to make on behalf of the government: there must be pooling of the resources.

"Then I should like to say one word about the salaries and pensions for professors. There is no greater folly than to underpay these men, apart from the cruelty of it. It is stupid beyond words; it is utterly stupid. I dare say in the past we were forced by poverty to do it, but now, to leave them without pensions is something of which Wales ought to be absolutely ashamed. There is nothing that has impressed me more with regard, not merely to professors, but to teachers of every rank, than the scandalous way in which they have been treated in this respect. A teacher flung out without anyone to help him, after doing his best to train generations of people essential to the life of the nation is a monstrous stupidity, and it is cruelty, and a nation which is guilty of it ought to be ashamed of itself. I recall during a visit to Bavaria, I believe it was at Ober-Ammergau, where I was staying with one of the local magnates, I was amazed when he told me the salaries they paid their teachers and the pensions they paid them. Of course, one grave disadvantage of the no pension scheme is that, when a man is past his work, instead of retiring, he is obliged to drag on; consequently the students suffer, and he suffers. Nobody is better for it; the nation is worse for it; it is bad business, as well as being inhuman.

"This, I have no doubt, the first of many similar applications which will be made. We have a minister of education who takes a very enlightened view of these things, and it is a very great advantage to the nation as a whole that he is in charge of educa-

tion. He will consider any claim which is submitted to the government in a thoroughly liberal and enlightened spirit.

"I wish it had been possible to coordinate to a greater extent the whole of our educational efforts in Wales, instead of having two or three different bodies running education in water-tight compartments. It is a great waste of effort. Take a very striking figure which was given, I think, by Sir Harry Reichel, that 75 to 80 per cent of the students that pass through the universities and colleges of Wales come straight from the working classes. That is a very striking fact, and there is no other, I think, in the whole kingdom which compares with it. Well, they pass from the elementary to the secondary school, and from the secondary school to the university, and when you have got 75 to 80 per cent of your students drawn from the working classes who pass through these grades, it is rather a misfortune that it has not been found possible somehow or other to coordinate all the control. However, that is a matter which I am afraid, if attempted now, would produce a good deal of controversy, and there would be a good deal of waste of time; at the same time, I wish Wales would turn its attention to that particular problem.

"I hope you will produce a scheme which will be a real charter of Welsh education, and which will enable Wales to make an even greater contribution to this Empire, and, through the Empire, to the world, than it has made in the past."

In reply to questions, the Prime Minister stated that the government would give an equivalent grant to meet fresh private benefactions to the income of the University and the colleges. In the case of annual gifts it was most desirable that there should be some continuity in the contributions for a period of years, so that the University might be able to reckon on a secure income. With reference to proportionate grants by the State toward capital expenditure on buildings, the government was considering the matter and would make a statement later.

AMERICA'S HELP ASKED FOR ITALIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—That the unity and determination shown by practically the whole American people, together with their inexhaustible resources in men, ships and money, make the United States the most notable factor in the last phase of the war is asserted by Mario Borsa the well-known publicist in an article in the Secolo. Every one seems to recognize this, he affirms, but he considers it is especially important that Italians should do so as their future fortune in the war, and later on in peace, depends in great measure on the confidence and sympathy they can inspire in their allies on the other side of the ocean.

They have joyfully greeted the arrival of the first American contingents on their front, he says, but the important question is whether America will merely have some representative forces on the Italian front, or an army of such proportion as to be of substantial assistance to the combatants. That such assistance would be of great value, Mario Borsa declares, admitted on all hands. The situation on their front is not yet settled, a fresh Austrian offensive this year is held to be an impossibility, but another combined Austro-German offensive like that of last October might take place.

They do not know for how long the French and English will be able to hold the German forces engaged by their victorious pressure, but, if this pressure should weaken, the possibility arises that Germany might send a certain number of divisions to the Italian front with the intention of trying, with the help of the Austrians, to make up for her failure in France and to raise the morale within the coun-

try by making the year 1918 close less disastrously for her. It is, Mario Borsa says, simply a hypothesis to which they would do well not to shut their eyes, and it is to be hoped that it will not happen. In that case they have only to consider the military situation of next year. If, as every one believes, the Allies are able to maintain the initiative in the operations, the Italians themselves should also make a move. The war must not come to an end before their invaded territories are freed. Every one sees what a help it would be to be able to count on a strong force of allied troops in either contingency, and, not being able, for obvious reasons, to count upon the French and English who are too much engaged elsewhere, they must, Mario Borsa says, look to the Americans, who, he goes on to show, have ample forces at their disposal.

They do not know, Mario Borsa declares, what their government's view of this possible cooperation may be, but supposing it to be favorable, what, he asks, would be thought about it on the other side of the ocean? The theory of the American general staff, like that of the French and English general staffs, is, he affirms, that the war must be won on the western front. What really matters, however, is, what American public opinion thinks about it. What is its feeling toward the Italians? he asks. How would it regard the dispatch of a large body of troops to the Italian front? It is possible, he says, that the American public has no particular opinion in the matter. They have certain enthusiastic friends there who understand the justice of the Italian cause but they have also their detractors who spread suspicion as to their war aims.

If the mass of the American people are indifferent to Italian matters, it is, Mario Borsa declares, their own fault entirely, and it is owing to their lack of propaganda in America, or to a tactless unauthorized propaganda tinged with nationalism. Nationalism, it should be understood, is practically synonymous with imperialism in Italian politics. It is, he continues, not yet too late to find a remedy; it would be enough if they could get the American press to move and could provide it with facts and figures with which it could inform public opinion.

Apart from that, much might be done to link America more closely with the Italian cause, and it lies with the government to carry this out. Official Italy should, Mario Borsa maintains, declare her solidarity with the war aims of President Wilson, and no doubt should be left as to their policy toward the oppressed nationalities of Austria. American soldiers who come to Italy should know exactly what they are coming to fight for. The recent discussion concerning Baron Sonnino would be barren if it did not lead to a clear and definite declaration in the same spirit as that animating the war aims of President Wilson. Only in this way can they have American public opinion with them and the desired and effective assistance of her armies on their front.

PROPOSAL TO BUY OUT LIQUOR TRADE

Minister of Internal Affairs in New Zealand Foreshadows Action by State to Secure Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand is standing at the door of national prohibition, and the entry may come more swiftly than was thought possible when the National Efficiency Board submitted its proposal in July, 1917, for a vote upon the basis of immediate prohibition with reasonable compensation. Both parties are likely to come to an agreement on this basis. "Compensation," as proposed by the National Efficiency Board will involve the payment of at least £4,500,000 to the liquor trade. The payment of this large amount may be agreed to by the New Zealand Alliance (temperance) on condition that the four years' grace allowed by the present law be abolished if the vote be in favor of prohibition. As progress toward prohibition is being made with unexpected rapidity, it is worth recalling the main provisions of the notable liquor trade purchase recommendations of the National Efficiency Board, which were as follows:

"From a national efficiency point of view the board is convinced that it would be beneficial to the nation and conducive to the well-being of the people that the importation, manufacture and sale of wines, beer and spirituous liquors—including medicinal preparations containing alcohol—should be prohibited. This view was supported by results obtained in our own country under conditional prohibition, and this experience is confirmed wherever prohibition has operated."

"The board finds that the two chief factors in the continuance of the liquor trade are public custom and the financial interests involved. The board is satisfied that the greatest efficiency would be attained both for the nation and the individual by a state of complete prohibition, but the board recognizes that prohibition is a people's question, and should be determined only by an expression of the voice of the people. It therefore recommends that legislation be passed submitting the question of national prohibition to a vote of the people at the earliest possible moment, and that such vote should be upon the basis of immediate prohibition accompanied by reasonable compensation to the interests affected."

Mr. G. W. Russell, Minister for Internal Affairs, made an important statement at Auckland which may be taken to indicate the government's intentions. Mr. Russell said that the startling development which had taken place regarding the liquor traffic would cause the keenest inquiry

during the next few months. For the first time in a long and bitter campaign, extending over a quarter of a century, the leaders of the "trade" on the one side and the executive of the New Zealand Alliance on the other were apparently in concord. He understood that the recommendation from the National Efficiency Board for the taking of a poll as to the abolition of the liquor trade by a bare majority vote had been practically approved by both parties. What remained to be done was the provision of machinery by which the vote could be taken. There was a widespread feeling that the liquor traffic must be dealt with. This feeling, which had already found expression in the anti-shouting and 6 o'clock closing measures, arose out of war conditions, especially because there was a desire properly to care for New Zealand's soldiers as well as to promote national economy and efficiency.

The Minister said that he understood the leaders of the "trade" were now prepared to accept the board's proposals to retire from business provided adequate compensation was paid. On the other hand, the New Zealand Alliance desired that national prohibition should come into force without waiting for the four years' grace allowed by present law, and was pre-

pared to agree to the compensation as a quid pro quo for the loss of the four years' grace.

Discussing the method by which the £4,500,000 compensation could be raised, Mr. Russell said that it might be obtained by a universal tax, say, on sugar or tea, or taken out of the consolidated revenue without establishing a special fund for the payment of the interest fund. Most probably the money would be obtained by an adjustment of direct taxation and not from customs' revenue.

In his opinion it would not be satisfactory for this vast issue to be decided upon a general question submitted to the people. The proper course, he considered, would be to prepare a complete bill embodying all the details regarding compensation and other aspects, pass the bill, and then take a referendum of the people as to whether it should come into operation.

BOLSHEVIKI AND THE I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Count Ilya Tolstoy, in an address before the Unity Forum, described the Bolsheviks as a social democratic party that believes in accomplishing all political aims by a display of force. He compared it with the I. W. W. of the United States.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE PROJECT DEPLORED

Pamphlet Is Issued by the California Research Society of Social Economics to Show the Arguments Against the Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the first time in the history of the world, social insurance, or compulsory health insurance, to use the term which more properly describes certain proposed legislation, will be the subject of a popular vote when the electors of California mark their ballots at the general election on the fifth of November.

In a majority of the states of the Union the legislatures have refused to sanction such a project. The National Congress, also, has refused to authorize an appointment of a commission proposed by advocates of a similar measure. In one state (Massachusetts) a constitutional convention by a decisive vote declined to amend the state constitution so as to enable the legislature to adopt a law on this subject. In California, however, notwithstanding that social insurance or compulsory health insurance was found to be inconsistent with the state constitution, the advocates thereof have pressed it to a point where the voters must decide whether the scope of the state government shall remain as it is, or be extended so as to include social insurance or compulsory health insurance among its powers. Indeed, the supporters of this scheme in California were not content to ask for mere legislative power on this subject; they have asked, also, that this power, if given, should not be subject to any constitutional restraint.

For several years social insurance, to use its more attractive name, has been assiduously propagated by a costly campaign in most of the states. The public interest in the sources by which the cost of this campaign has been supplied remains as yet unsatisfied in spite of frequent questions which have been asked.

In California it is charged that the State Social Insurance Commission, which was originally supposed to be a commission of inquiry, hardly made a pretense of acting as such, but has used public funds to promote the scheme in question.

Another interesting feature of this issue in California is the number of able arguments which have been made in opposition to it. One of the most succinct of these was issued by the California Research Society of Social Economics. It reads as follows:

A scheme is on foot in California to force those employees who receive small or medium wages to insure against sickness. Their share of the cost of the insurance would be deducted from their wages and extracted from their pay envelopes. In other words, they would be compelled to take a part of their pay in health insurance whether they wanted it or not.

All persons who have no boss, such as contractors, farmers and business men, large or small, would be excluded from the insurance, except that they would be compelled, as citizens and taxpayers, to help pay for it. People who, because of sickness or disability, cannot work regularly or at all, would also be excluded.

The sick and needy would therefore be ignored. Hence the plan is not humanitarian and would not relieve the public of the expense of maintaining free clinics, hospitals and the like, because the insurance reaches few of the people who go to such places.

Class distinction is the basis of the system, and force, coercion and compulsion run through it all. Such an institution, as might be expected, had its origin in Germany. It was invented by Bismarck as a substitute for a living wage and a square deal. It, with similar measures, says Ambassador Gerard, has reduced the German workers practically to the condition of serfs.

Why should people be forced into health insurance any more than into life or fire insurance? Why should wage earners be looked after and dominated by a self-constituted group of supposed superiors, such as health insurance functionaries, in the same way that the owner of live stock cares for his animals that they may yield him better returns?

The constitution of California will not permit such an unjust and un-American scheme. Hence it is proposed to amend the constitution. The amendment would, so far as health insurance and industrial welfare are concerned, destroy every right which the constitution guarantees to the individual, so that he might be compelled to undergo physical examination before obtaining employment and submit to compulsory medical and surgical treatment. If he, or any member of his family, were found to be defective or in bad health, he might not be able to secure employment.

The amendment is wholly unnecessary because the Legislature now has power to adopt any right system of health insurance, just as it has power to enact laws on life insurance or any other subject. The amendment is desired only to clear the way for an alien, Prussian scheme, at variance with personal liberty and at enmity with all things American.

The initiative would be abolished and the right of the people themselves to make or change health insurance laws would be barred. The Legislature's hands would be liberated to establish any system it might please, while the hands of the people would be so tied that they could not release themselves if once the system were fastened upon them.

No state in the union has tried this sort of insurance, but several of them have emphatically rejected it. The

Congress of the United States has also turned it down.

There is no such wage poverty in California as that which made government charity insurance excusable in Germany.

In Germany, the only country where the insurance has been tried long enough to prove anything, the sickness rate is higher than in other countries having no such insurance. Fraud and malingerers have become almost universal, conscientious physicians have lost their practice, and medical efficiency has declined.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to "any plan of compulsory insurance." The Federation has started an investigation of the connections and financial resources of those who are promoting such insurance, because "suspicion has been aroused that this scheme is supported by those who, for years, have sought to disrupt and retard the cause of the workers."

The Boston Central Labor Union has denounced the measure as seeking "to establish a system of periodic physical examinations for the workers," and "as trying to chain the workers to their jobs."

The insurance will cost not less than \$50,000,000 a year, so the Social Insurance Commission estimates. It will be paid by forced contributions from employers, employees, and taxpayers. The cost of government has already doubled in this State during the last few years. Retrenchment is imperative. All our money and energy and man power are needed to win the war. This is no time for expensive experiments.

Industry and business are already staggering under their heavy load. This complicated system would require extra bookkeepers and clerical help, while employers would have to bear from 40 per cent to 50 per cent, perhaps all, of the \$50,000,000 every year. There would be no end of meddling with employers' affairs.

Farmers would be ignored except that they would have to pay their part of the \$50,000,000. They would be denied all benefits. This would be true of all persons who have no boss.

Lodges, fraternal societies and labor or other organizations which provide sick benefits would soon be driven to the wall; they could not successfully compete with the State and their members would necessarily lose the money they have paid in. Fraternal life, with all its advantages, would come to an end.

The plan will not eliminate poverty or sickness; they have both increased under the insurance in Europe. It will undermine thrift, independence and self-reliance.

Sixty per cent of illness is preventable. Why pay millions for mistreatment that can be prevented by enforcing present health and sanitation laws?

The right to choose one's physician, practitioner or health system would be denied. The best physicians would not be available, because they would not serve under a contract, state or political system. Political doctors would be given the practice.

Political inspectors and investigators would have power to control the persons and affairs of the workers, prying into their homes, deciding the state hospital to which they should be sent when sick, and destroying the sacred relation between physician and patient.

All the ailments and deformities of the wage earner or his family would become part of the public records open to the gaze of everybody.

The country is at war. Experiments and politics are unthinkable. Liberty bonds in the millions must be paid for now and in the years to come. The United States will soon withdraw the railroads, telephones, etc., from taxation, thereby enormously increasing the people's taxes. There is a limit to what we can do.

The politicians and job chasers would be the only persons really benefited. There would be thousands of them for the people to support. They would have the \$50,000,000 a year to handle and spend, and would construct a colossal and tax-eating machine.

You can defeat the scheme by voting No on the Health Insurance Constitutional Amendment at the election on Nov. 5. It is number 20 on the ballot.

RESERVED LAND CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta. — About 300,000 acres of land which had been reserved for soldier settlement throughout the three western provinces, have been selected by the Hudson's Bay Company, which claims that they are entitled to this vast area of lands in lieu of exchanges of certain lands made at the time the adjustment of northwest territorial lands. The exchanges referred to in the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company are the lands included in the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation projects. The soldiers' settlement board is making an attempt to arrange some compromise with the Hudson's Bay Company on their claim so that every available acre of land may be open for settlement of the returning soldiers.

ADELAIDE SOON TO KEEP ANNIVERSARY

Capital of South Australia Takes Pride in Beautiful Gardens and Street Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Adelaide is beginning to look ahead to its eightieth anniversary—a notable civic event which will be celebrated in a year or so. The city fathers are disposed to make the anniversary memorable in so far as the war will allow.

South Australia stands in an important geographical relationship to the other states of the Commonwealth, and Adelaide is the corridor city. Through it pass travelers on their eastern or western trans-continental journeys; it is the midway point of the vast distances of Australia.

This central State has many claims to historic distinction. It is the home of the Torrens Real Property Act, which reduces to simplicity the complicated legal processes of land transfer—and of the system of voting by ballot. Both have since become world-famous. Then, too, the Adelaide University was the first in Australia to allow women to take degrees. Adelaide will also claim with some justification that it has always been the best-planned city in Australia and was selected as the venue of the first town-planning congress held in Australia.

There is no official account of the ideas governing the planning of the city by the founder, Colonel Light. It is asserted that he copied the Roman plan of Turin in Italy, while the original plan of Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A. bears a striking resemblance, so the yearbook says, to the Adelaide design. The former, however, is pure surmise and the latter may be coincidence.

Adelaide is a city set in a garden. It has been enriched by civic adornments. Surrounding the capital are 1900 acres of parklands, reserved in perpetuity for the enjoyment of the people. No private houses may be built within the boundaries of the parklands, but in recent years portions have been taken for public utilities. Unfortunately, on Colonel Light's original plan there is no provision for a railway station. So the exigencies of modern traffic, with the call for quick and economical traffic, have encroached here and there on the broad spaces.

There is much money to the square foot in Adelaide. Wonderful progress has been made since the day the chief town acre, whose unimproved value is approximately £65,000, was sold for 12s. There are less than 40,000 people in the city proper, yet the 1918 assessment was £753,610, and Adelaide's capital value stands at £17,100,000. The area of 3700 acres embraces 60 acres of gardens and 27 of public squares in which are planted every year hundreds of trees and shrubs. These parklands, before the war took so many away to Europe's battlefields, were a vast playground every Saturday afternoon and on holidays.

Impatient of reform in her old conservative régime, Adelaide has been hurrying to catch up ever since, and today is one of the most progressive cities in the Commonwealth.

BREAKING OF THE GERMAN SWITCH LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The Boche has gone back across the Canal du Nord, surrendering to us without further struggle the Drocourt-Quéant line," says Mr. J. F. B. Livesay, the Canadian correspondent at the front. "He got out just in time. The Canadian corps was driving in his front and the Canadian artillery was waiting but the hour to lay down such a barrage along the canal as must destroy all its bridges and make evacuation impossible. This is not official, but there is small doubt of its truth; it is the logic of the situation. Yesterday he fought like a wildcat to save his guns and transport; last night our line was absolutely quiet."

"An airman this morning reports that after flying all across the enemy line he is convinced that there is not a Boche west of the Canal du Nord. He scouts the idea he may be hiding in his dugouts. If this great news is confirmed it must lift a load off the mind of our commanders. No troops can fight many days together on the scale of yesterday without suffering such losses as must in time impair their efficiency. The price paid for the first breach of the Quéant-Drocourt switch is relatively cheap; doubtless less than the total of prisoners, but if the corps had had to fight forward to the canal on the same scale it must have proved terribly expensive. To gain the line of the Canal du Nord with no further blow is triumph indeed and an un-

willing tribute by a beaten enemy to the prowess of Canadian arms.

"In this triumph British troops worthily participated. The enemy inclosed in the 'cul de sac' with the Scarpe on his right and the canal behind him was in a desperate plight and desperately did he fight to escape it. He threw in no less than eight divisions. The fury of his counter-attacks equaled anything hitherto experienced by the veteran Canadian troops, but for miles behind the Canal du Nord he lacks such a great system of fortification as the Canadian corps stormed early yesterday morning."

VACCINATION PLANS APPARENTLY DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TUCSON, Ariz.—The much advertised program of rigorous enforcement of compulsory vaccination of school children in Arizona by authority of statute law has so far amounted to nothing more than a polite correspondence between Dr. Orville Harry Brown, superintendent of public health, and local officials in districts where strong anti-vaccination sentiment exists. Tucson is strongly anti-vaccination, and the local officials are loath to force the issue outlined by Dr. Brown and his predecessor, Dr. W. E. Sweek, of prosecution of parents under the truancy laws if the vaccination order is not obeyed.

A 10-day grace was given at the opening of school on Sept. 15. The notice was sent out from Phoenix that children might enter and be vaccinated later. A reasonable time would be given. This time has passed and there has been no disbarment on account of non-compliance with the order.

Dr. Brown still writes to request the co-operation of local officials, and the board of trustees and city board of health are each trying to pass the responsibility to the other.

SHIPBUILDING RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Local shipbuilding set two Canadian records on Sept. 28. One was the first double launching of large sized deep sea vessels on one day, and the other a new mark for rapid construction. The War Noble, 8800 tons, was turned out in 63 working days, five days ahead of the best previous mark. The other launching was of the War Storm, 4800 tons. The two steel freighters represent a total value of nearly \$2,500,000. Vancouver's total contribution to allied tonnage in the past 18 months is 27 vessels, including seven auxiliary schooners, 12 wooden steamers and eight steel vessels.

WAR WORK DONE BY WOMEN OF AMERICA

Interview With Miss Helen Fraser Shows How America Has Realized Call Which Great Cause Has Made on the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Miss Helen Fraser's short time in Europe, between her recent lecture tour in the United States, as an accredited lecturer for the British Government, and her return to America in time to give a lecture in New York on Nov. 4, is filled to overflowing. There have been great developments in women's war work in Great Britain during her absence. Both the Navy and the Air Service have their women's organizations, about which Miss Fraser is getting the information which she knows will prove useful and interesting to the American public. The W. A. A. C.'s too have enlarged their boundaries during the last six months and Miss Fraser intends, before leaving Europe, to visit the many fields of their activities in the French war zone.

Meanwhile, she has a splendid tale to tell of the war effort of the women in the United States, of the way in which they have realized the call which the great cause for which their country has embarked on the war makes on all citizens in allied countries, both men and women.

The women of America, said Miss Fraser, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, those who used to be votaries of peace, have had the humility and the judgment to lay aside their opinions and face the situation honestly with the wish uppermost in their thoughts to give the best they possibly could to help their country in its immense war effort. Miss Fraser spoke of the war work of the college girls of America. She said she had had particular opportunities of seeing the way in which large numbers of them had taken courses, some of them in addition to their curriculum, on economics, civilian relief, navigation, wireless telegraphy and other subjects. Many of them, too, were training to take their places in hospitals, so as to free the nursing staffs for work in connection with the army in Europe. In America as in Britain, though of course at present on a smaller scale, women are being employed on the railways, Miss Fraser stated, adding that on the Pennsylvania Railway there were already 5000 women doing the work previously done by men.

The Land Army also had gathered

a number of recruits. In New York State alone there were 2000 women enrolled in its ranks when Miss Fraser was there this year. In Chicago, at a meeting which she addressed on the subject of the work British women were doing in the fields, a member of the audience came up afterward to the organizers of the meeting and offered them the gift of 200 acres to be used as a training farm. The offer was gratefully accepted and this was the beginning of the large Illinois Training Farm. The munition works in the United States were employing women and were greatly adding to the numbers and would continue doing so as the need for labor became greater. The factories had their hostels and all the installations which have become familiar in Britain as adjuncts of women's work in such directions.

Miss Fraser foresees a great future for America, an America welded and strengthened by the great war. She sees, too, the vast importance of the coming together of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, the necessity for America to understand Britain and for the people of these islands to understand the way in which the United States are entering heart and soul into this war, and how closely drawn their people feel to the countries who have fought for the last four terrible years for the cause which they have made their own.

Miss Fraser, who is a member of the executive of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, is of course deeply interested in women's political activities in Great Britain, and the immediate development of such activities in the light of the franchise reform. The knowledge she has gained of the aims and ideals of women in America, working women in the broadest sense of the term, has made her very anxious in some way to form a link between the women on both sides of the Atlantic who have realized the import of the war, the necessity for an unquestionable victory over Prussian militarism, and the immense opportunities for serving the world which the period of reconstruction will afford to women of foresight and judgment. An exchange of ideas between British and American women on many subjects would be wholesome and inspiring Miss Fraser thinks, and it is not unlikely that both Britain and America will hear more of the idea in the near future.

SABOTAGE IS CHARGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Damage to the extent of about \$50,000 was done here recently to an Emergency Fleet Corporation ship as the result of a boiler explosion. A superficial investigation revealed evidence of sabotage.

RIO GRANDE TREATY IS CONTEMPLATED

Project Under Way for Impounding Water to Be Used for Irrigating Lands in the United States and in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The United States is soon to seek a new treaty with Mexico, covering the question of impounding water in the Rio Grande, to be used jointly for irrigating land along this river in both Texas and Mexico. This was learned recently when Judge L. D. Hill of San Antonio, representing the United States Government; Don Antonio Prieto, representing the Mexican Government; Lonn Hill of Harlingen, Selig Deutschmann of San Antonio and others interested in irrigation projects on both sides of the Rio Grande started on an inspection tour that will include all of the international border from Roma to the mouth of that stream. Preliminary surveys will be made and reports compiled showing the acreage of irrigable land.

It is proposed to frame a treaty between the United States and Mexico for the construction of an immense dam above Roma, the dam to be built jointly by the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of impounding water from which could be irrigated many thousands of acres of lands in the Rio Grande valley on both sides of the stream. The preliminary investigation is being made at the request of the American State Department, with the assent of the Mexican Government. It is understood that the project contemplates unification of the Rio Grande valley irrigation systems and the discontinuance of the use of water from several streams on the American side of the stream so that all the water may be impounded in the Rio Grande reservoir.

FREE RAILROAD TIES FOR FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Great Northern Railway recently announced that farmers along the railroad's right-of-way throughout Montana who wish old ties for fuel, may have them gratis. It is thought that all railroads in the State will issue similar invitations. With the scarcity of fuel facing Montana, the ties may avert a fuel shortage on many farms.



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THE GERMAN HAND IN CAMBRAI

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

When the British and Canadian troops, having entered Cambrai from the north and south met the other day in the center of the city, it was amidst a typical scene of German devastation. If Cambrai, with its century-old buildings built to weather the centuries have withstood the German efforts better than the more modern town and cities of Lens, it is no fault of the German incendiary. Every effort was made to level the town, and leave Cambrai as they have left the rest of the countryside over which they have passed, a heap of smouldering ruins stretching themselves now in masses and now in isolated blocks, amidst the gaunt and broken trunks of trees and the shell-plowed land.

Before their hasty flight from the city, the Germans started fires in all directions, and the latest news is to the effect that infernal machines planted in the middle of the city have blown up the Town Hall, destroyed many monuments, and that explosions were at the time the dispatch was sent still continuing. Here as at Lens and elsewhere the question of military importance never entered into the matter at all, and there is everywhere the same story of churches gutted, private houses and property of all kinds wantonly destroyed, the one aim and object being destruction for the sake of destruction.

Strife and warfare, indeed, have been the portion of Cambrai for so many centuries that the present struggles for its possession fit into the weaving of its history as naturally as the natives weave the threads into the cambric cloth which perpetuates its name. Scarcely a decade, since the town became one of the powerful strongholds of the Nervii, at the time of the first Roman Empire, has passed without the sight of violence, and the warlike legends which have come down from the occupation of the town by Roman soldiers have found their modern prototypes in battles which have surged back and forth these past months, finally leaving the town in the hands of the allied troops.

With the final conquest of Gaul by Caesar, Cambrai was incorporated into the kingdom as Cameracum. When, with the wane and decay of the Roman Empire, the Roman hold on Gaul became less secure, Cameracum, in the Fifth Century, joined with other native towns, long rebellious under the suppression of their freedom and their religion, threw off the yoke, set up their old altars of Druidism, and, under the leadership of Raguachaire, became one of the Frankish kingdoms.

At this time, Clovis was building up his Frankish Empire. In 496 this greatest of the Franks became a Christian, and he and many of his people were baptized on Christmas Day by St. Rémi. Not all, however, for 3000 of his warriors, persisting in the Druid faith, went over to Raguachaire.

Holding his anger in check and biding his time, Clovis never forgot this act of treachery, and, some years later, when he conquered Cambrai, he slew Raguachaire and his brother with his own hands.

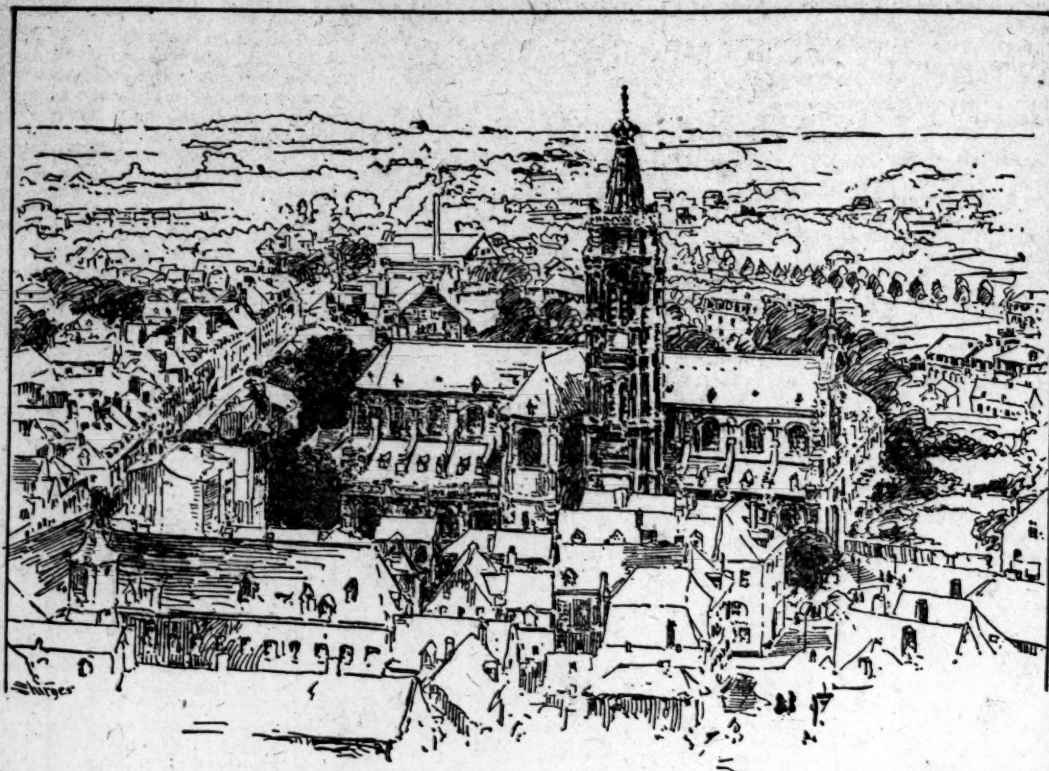
Four hundred years after this the city was pillaged by the Normans. In the Tenth Century the Hungarians besieged Cambrai in vain while they were ravaging Western Europe.

Under the Feudal System, which existed during the three centuries following, the Burgurers were bitterly oppressed by the overlords of both the laity and the clergy. At that time Cambrai was a bishopric, and the bishops held the title of "Counts of Cambrésis." Smarting under their oppression, the Burgurers undertook in their turn to treat the peasants with equal severity, with the result that bitter revolts lasted throughout many years. Their common wrongs united the peasants in such a way that they were successful in making good their demands for safety and protection, with a voice in cases at law, even though never dreaming to demand equal rights in the law's administration.

As a result of all this, at Cambrai, as in other French cities, communes were established to try cases, and secure justice, which was guaranteed by the Bishop, and chartered by the Bishop the Fat. This gave almost the first peace which Cambrai had seen; but soon the overlords became jealous of their lost power, and arbitrarily took the rights away from the communes. Again, through the country peasants rose slaughtering their opponents, burning the palaces of the Bishops and the castles of the Lords. At this time Cambrai was razed by fire, just as today it is razed by the countless shells which have struck within its limits and by the wanton destruction of the Germans as they were forced to desert its confines. At last, the communes were restored, and peace again established; but this outbreak was one of the many which paved the way for the great Revolution which followed centuries later.

But domestic troubles were by no means at an end. Cambrai was a part of the territory of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and when his career began so happily, ended in 1478 in disaster, the city fell into the hands of Louis XI. Thirty years later, Louis XII of France, Maximilian of Germany, Ferdinand the Catholic, and Pope Julius II formed an alliance known as "The League of Cambrai" against Venice. It was a curious combination. The Pope, jealous of the power of the Venetian Republic, and wishing to crush it for his own advantage, overpersuaded the French King, and after the allied forces won a splendid victory over the Venetians, Louis was deserted by his treacherous allies who joined with the Venetians to overthrow him.

The second war between Francis I of France and Charles V of Germany



Cambrai

The old French town on the Scheldt, which has been devastated by the Germans

again placed Cambrai in the limelight; the struggle being concluded by the Peace of Cambrai, in 1529, often known as the "Paix des Dames," owing to the fact that terms were drawn up by Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of Charles.

The wonderful strategic position held by Cambrai has been at once her glory and her danger point. At the end of the Seventeenth Century, by the Peace of Nimwegen, Spain returned Cambrai to Louis XIV, and for a brief spell Europe was freed from petty wars. Since this date, Cambrai has always remained in French hands until the present war, and now the invaders have been pushed back, and France again claims her own. In 1793 when the nations combined against France, Cambrai was again besieged by Austria, but in vain.

Since then, until her present titanic struggle, together with the rest of France, the modern Cambrai has enjoyed peace. The ancient fortifications were for the most part demolished to make room for beautiful and well-kept boulevards. Surviving the demolition were the old citadel, from the foot of which stretched a large and beautiful park, the Château de Selles of the Seventeenth Century. The former Cathedral of Cambrai was destroyed during the Revolution, and the bishopric was annulled at the same time, only to be later replaced.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame has been gutted by the Germans. It contained a monument to Fénelon, its Archbishop from 1695 to 1750. The church of St. Géry, which has fallen with the city, contained many works of art, all irrevocably destroyed.

Meanwhile, the further details which have come to hand regarding the destruction in Lens and the surrounding country shows that it is, if possible, more complete and more utterly wanton than at first appeared. The Mayor of Lens declared that the city has been practically leveled, entire sections having been blown up, whilst no one of the 25,000 who formerly inhabited the town are left.

It is further stated that both Roulers and Thourout have suffered a similar fate, and that they have been destroyed by fire.

National Committee's Statement

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The National Committee on War Damages thus sums up the devastation at Lens: "Despite the reprobation of the world, the German war practices are constantly being accentuated and intensified. These odious proceedings have transformed hostilities into abominable brigandage, seeking above all the ruin of agriculture, industry and commerce in this country."

Retribution Demanded

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The demand for something more than unconditional surrender from Germany is becoming intensified in the newspapers here. Letters recalling the crimes of Germany and urging retribution include one from Prof. Spenser Wilkinson, who declares that a condition precedent for the cessation of hostilities should be the occupation by the Allies of Metz, Strassburg, Mainz, Trent, Trieste and Pola.

Viscount Middleton, former Secretary of State for India, asks that the Allies make a declaration that peace shall not be made until retribution is exacted from German towns for vandalism in France.

The Times describes the enemy's policy of burning and destroying towns as he retreats as a "cruel and mean blackmail," and says that German towns like Hamburg and Frankfurt must be marked down for ransom in return for French and Belgian towns wantonly destroyed.

M. Clemenceau's Denunciation

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Clemenceau has written a stinging commentary on German practices in a letter to Deputy Margain, of the Marine Department. He says: "All international conventions which maintained in armed conflicts traditions of loyalty and nobility have been cynically swept aside by Germany

when she thought herself strongest, and with hypocritical fears when she felt the shudder of defeat. German rage attacks not only human beings, but throws its blight on our cities, our firesides, our sacred monuments, our arch and history and even upon the trees of our fair land. The drama of Chalons, where a German airplane bombarded the principal hospitals, killing 54 persons and wounding 40, manifested again the enemy's rage and savagery.

"Taken by the throat and driven backward, he still seeks to vent his hate upon the country from which our soldiers drive him foot by foot. But



Place d'Armes, Cambrai

the blood, ruin and incendiarism which he is leaving behind will have retribution of which he will soon feel the weight."

Explosions in Cambrai

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—L'Echo de Paris' war correspondent states that as he was about to proceed to Cambrai an officer brought news that owing to the action of formidable infernal machines the center of the city had been blown up, the Town Hall and many monuments being destroyed. In spite of the efforts of British pioneers to prevent extension of the disaster from ten o'clock in the morning, the explosions continued during the day.

MORE LIQUOR SELLERS THAN USERS IN JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BANGOR, Me.—Under the new shirerage régime, inaugurated by Governor Milliken, the most defiant liquor belt in Maine is experiencing a transformation. For the first time in recorded history, the Penobscot county jail now contains more liquor sellers than drinkers. In July of this year there were 65 arrests for drunkenness as against 192 in July of last year. For August there were 67 arrests as compared with 286 in August of 1917, while in September there were 29 arrests against 195 a year ago.

WORKERS LAY OFF IN PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—Several thousand workers at the Squantum branch of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company refused to work on Thursday as a protest against what they term an unfairness on the part of the corporation in not establishing the pay awarded by the adjustment board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The men voted on Wednesday night to remain out on Thursday, but to return to work Friday for patriotic reasons.

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DETROIT
Men's, Boys' and
Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

DETAILS OF GERMAN PLOTTING REVEALED

(Continued from page one)

was to furnish a plausible excuse for its purchase of powder, presses, etc., and that the company was in turn protected by the guarantee of the Guaranty Trust Company that it would meet its drafts properly signed to the extent of \$5,000,000.

In addition to von Bernstorff, Albert, Dernburg, and von Papen, Carl Heynen, at one time an American Consul in Mexico, but then the associate of Dr. Albert and representative of the German Central Purchasing Agency, and Hans Tauscher, American representative of Krupp, Mauser and other German munition manufacturers, were members of the coterie of plotters.

By skillful propaganda and intrigue, and the instigation of strikes and other labor troubles in the munition plants with their attendant acts of violence, they sought to create a sentiment in this country in favor of an embargo on the shipment of munitions. The increasing hostility in the minds of the American people toward the German Government caused the collapse of this propaganda.

George W. Hoadley, an American citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., and a friend of his, caused the Bridgeport Projectile Company to be incorporated under the laws of Connecticut in 1915. The Imperial German Government financed the enterprise and funds were provided by the Deutsche Bank under negotiations conducted by Hugo Schmidt and Dr. Albert.

Shortly after the incorporation of the company, Hoadley and George W. Clynes, an American citizen, of Temple, Tex., entered into a contract for the ostensible manufacture of 2,000,000 shrapnel cases, at a price of \$2.50 each. It was never intended to manufacture all of these shells and the contract was for the purpose of furnishing a plausible reason for the purchase by the Bridgeport Projectile Company of large quantities of powder and other supplies needed for the manufacture of complete shrapnel rounds, and especially to enable it to purchase or contract for the entire output of hydraulic presses, without which shells could not be made, until Jan. 1, 1916.

Clynes was the confidant of Carl Heynen and acted merely as a dummy for the Imperial German Government. The contract was secretly assigned by Clynes to Wolf von Igel, as Germany's agent in the transaction. Hoadley in turn assigned the contract to the Bridgeport Projectile Company.

On April 5, 1915, Hoadley, Clynes and Tauscher entered into an agreement under which the certificate for 19,900 shares of stock of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, issued by Hoadley, were placed in trust with

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"Everything for the Dress"
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Kuhn's
"Made Good Since 1885"
Special War Time Candies Made from
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Tauscher, agent for the Imperial German Government, who was to retain it until the contract of April 1, 1915 had been fully and finally performed. The trust agreement also provided Tauscher should hold in trust a note for \$1,000,000 which the Bridgeport Projectile Company had issued to Hoadley.

This trust agreement provided that in the event of the failure of the Bridgeport Projectile Company to live up to its agreement, the stock was to revert to Germany. The company was in turn protected by a guarantee of the Guaranty Trust Company that it would meet its drafts properly signed, to the extent of \$5,000,000.

One of the conditions of the agreement was that no arms or ammunition were to be manufactured and shipped to France, England or Russia, or to any person or corporation other than to Germany or the United States, without the written consent of the representatives of Germany.

Mr. Hoadley insisted, however, upon the right to manufacture for the United States Government. At this time there was no expectation that this country would be involved in the conflict, and all Germany's plans were predicated on the plan she would be victorious by the end of 1915.

The company began manufacturing on a small scale, and up until April 1, 1916, had approximately 20,000 shrapnel cases in course of manufacture.

The publication of Carl Heynen's memorandum to Dr. Albert, in the newspapers in August, 1915, seriously hampered the activities of the Bridgeport Projectile Company. Banks and manufacturers refused to deal with it and things went from bad to worse until late in March, 1916, when the Imperial German Government, for these reasons and because peace still seemed to cancel the contract of April 1, 1915, but a substituted agreement was entered into on the same day between the Bridgeport Projectile Company and Wolf von Igel, calling for the payment by Germany to the Bridgeport Projectile Company of \$700,000. Prior to the conclusion of Mr. Garvan's investigation the company maintained that this sum was a payment in the nature of liquidated damages. Mr. Garvan discovered, however, that this claim was unfounded, and that the alleged payment covered certain sums theretofore advanced the company, in addition to the initial payment of \$1,500,000, and included \$300,000 paid on that day in order to provide the Bridgeport Projectile Company with working capital to enable it to continue its operations. The substituted agreement provided that this \$700,000 was to be repaid by the company to Germany out of 50 per cent of the increase in price which the company might procure from the United States Government or any other neutral nation not then "or hereafter at war with Germany or any of its allies in the present war."

Over and above the sum of \$2.50 on shrapnel cases as set forth in the original contract, and likewise by the payment of 50 per cent on the increase in price of shrapnel cases and shells of sizes fixed in the substituted agreement above certain basic prices, the company was to cancel certain contracts and orders and was to pay to Germany one-half of the profits which the company might secure by reason of such cancellation. It was also provided that the projectile company should complete 50,000 shrapnel cases of the kind specified in the original agreement and that these were to remain the property of Germany. The shells were completed and sold to the Frankford Arsenal for \$2.90 a case.

It was further provided that 78 hydraulic presses then stored on the premises of the company in Bridgeport were to remain the property of the Imperial German Government, and

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the company agreed to store them without charge.

Mr. Garvan's investigation disclosed that the parties to these agreements used every endeavor to conceal the interest of the Imperial German Government in the Bridgeport Projectile Company. The contract of April 1, 1915, was recited in the record books of the corporation, but the assignment to von Igel, the trust agreement and the substituted contract of April 17, 1916, were not set forth. It was by the discovery of these documents that the true facts became known. Prior to the investigation, the Bridgeport Projectile Company had filed a report under the "Trading With the Enemy Act" in which it was stated that there were no enemy interests, beneficial or otherwise, in its capital stock, and it had not reported the property in its possession, of the aggregate value of \$500,000, held by it for and in behalf of the Imperial German Government.

FUEL CONTROLLER MAKES SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Fuel Controller, Mr. Magrath, has just concluded a general survey of the fuel consumption of certain industries in Canada, including clay products, building stone, enamel and sanitary ware and window glass. This action was taken in order to ascertain as to what extent fuel consumption could be restricted in sympathy with the restrictive orders that have been issued in the United States in connection with these industries. Mr. Magrath, it is stated, found that owing to war conditions the decrease in production in these industries ranged from 50 to 75 per cent, and that, as a result, a large number of plants throughout that portion of Canada lying east of Lake Superior have been unable to continue operations.

After a careful survey of the whole situation as it affects the various industries considered, and taking into account the absolute necessity which exists for the continued production of the now seriously restricted products of these industries, the Fuel Controller has concluded that, consistent with the preservation of the national interest, it would be inadvisable to take any step in the way of restricting the fuel supply of the various plants now in operation, which represent only a fraction of their pre-war activities, and which are now devoted to the manufacture of essential products.

FORMER BREWERIES TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Two concerns in Portland will close Dec. 1 as the result of the government order against the further malting of "near beer" and similar drinks. Both plants affected here were formerly breweries, and have transferred their activities to the manufacture of "near beer" since prohibition became effective. Fuel, sugar, glucose and corn will be saved by the closing of the plants here.

HONOLULU HARBOR PLAN IS INDORSED

Proposal to Expend \$9,000,000 for Improvement and Extension of Port Facilities to Be Sent to United States Congress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Chamber of Commerce has indorsed a \$9,000,000 plan for the improvement and extension of Honolulu's harbor to provide facilities for caring for shipping tonnage after the war. The plans, submitted by the maritime affairs committee, will be forwarded immediately to J. H. Rosseter, chief of operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, through J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Hawaii delegate to Congress.

The principal features of the proposed project are as follows:

Congressional approval of the project will not be required; Kalih channel, adjoining Honolulu harbor, will be dredged at a cost of \$2,715,000; concrete wharves will cost approximately \$5,575,000; warehouses to be erected on Sand Island, at the entrance of Honolulu harbor, will cover approximately 11 acres; from 20 to 25 steamers of an average length of 500 feet can be accommodated at all wharves when completed; no question has arisen regarding the ownership of Sand Island, as the title is vested in the United States Government; dredged material from the harbor, channel and slips will cover scores of acres and low lands at the entrance of Honolulu harbor and Kalihi Bay; the United States Government will provide the funds for carrying out the project.

The maritime affairs committee has informed the chamber that Mr. Rosseter had requested greater harbor plans for Honolulu and that he has the money to carry out these plans. Most of the wharves on Sand Island are to be 150 feet wide, covering a total area of 480,000 square feet. A total of 4,772,000 cubic yards of material will be dredged from the Kalihi channel and slips.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which adopted the plans, Col. R. R. Raymond, head of the engineering department, U. S. A., in Hawaii, said:

"The plan proposed would not necessarily require the approval of Congress, or of the Secretary of War. Nevertheless, in a case of this kind, where so large a project is contemplated, I think it would save time, since federal approval will be necessary, to submit the entire project for adoption by Congress. The project as it stands appears to be sufficiently broad in its scope to provide all the facilities this harbor will need for years to come. Provision for the future can be made in Kalihi Bay. A smaller canal can be built, through into Kalihi Bay for lighter vessels.



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MANY MEN NEEDED IN WAR INDUSTRY

Needs as Officially Shown Indicate the Employment of More Women in Occupations They Have Not Before Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Many women in Louisiana are going to be called upon to fill occupations now filled by men. The State Council of Defense has received from federal authorities in Washington a list which shows that more than 500,000 men are needed in various states to carry on important work necessary to promote the war to a successful end. This list is interesting because it deals with the needs in many states, and is given below. Every shipyard in the country could use additional men.

The nitro plant in West Virginia needs 6000 men in order to finish the plant by Jan. 1. This plant is required in order that it may ship 625,000 pounds of smokeless powder a day to France before the spring offensive. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, there is a demand, estimated anywhere from 25,000 to 60,000 men, to get out aeroplane spruce and other timber for war work. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are filled with munition factories, and are short approximately 48,000 men.

New York State, for instance, has a great many war plants. The American Locomotive Company, with plants at Schenectady and Dunkirk, are manufacturing locomotives for France, and are handicapped for lack of common labor. The Interior Storage Depot at Schenectady is likewise short of labor, as is the Aluminum Company of America at Massena.

In New Jersey, where there are hundreds of war plants, particular attention is called to the great shortage of men in the shell-loading plants in this State. Probably 25,000 men are needed for this purpose alone. In Pennsylvania, several steel mills have had to shut down part of their plants for lack of labor. Delaware and Maryland are in a critical condition, and filled with war industries.

In Virginia, the projects at Norfolk have received in the last six weeks probably 15,000 men from other parts of the country, and still need probably 10,000 more. In addition to this, there is a large powder bag loading plant of the DuPonts badly in need of men, and numerous other industries, including shipbuilding plants, are suffering. North Carolina has one new camp at Fayetteville which alone needs from 8000 to 10,000 men. It also has several other camps and war projects.

South Carolina has the great Charleston port terminal, which should employ about 12,500 men and has about 8000, and 3000 men are needed for Camp Jackson immediately. At this latter port, out of 1000 carpenters, 800 are working as common laborers, because the common labor work must be done first. The State of Georgia requires 3000 men for the picnic acid plant at Brunswick alone.

In Alabama there is the Air Nitrate Corporation at Muscle Shoals, together with various other contracts associated with it, requiring a force of about 20,000. Arkansas has Camp Pike and the new picnic acid plant at Little Rock, Camp Pike alone needing 10,000 men; Louisiana has the New Orleans port terminal, requiring thousands of men.

The same is true of Camp Knox in Kentucky. The DuPont plant in Tennessee should maintain a working force of nearly 35,000 men.

In Ohio, aside from the well-known war activities, there are two new nitrate plants being constructed that together will require 35,000 or 40,000 men.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR LEADERS' MANIFESTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In the course of a manifesto issued by Senator Gardner and nine other federal labor members of New South Wales, an urgent appeal is made to labor to vote in the negative on the ballot proposing to make recruiting conditional on an allied offer of peace by negotiation. The manifesto also declares that labor stands firmly by the voluntary system, and that to vote affirmatively would give the government the alternative of introducing conscription. The manifesto also states that the adoption of the proposal might be interpreted to mean that the Labor Party would not take any further part in the war, and that this would be a base desertion of the army.

It is stated in labor circles that most of the federal members of other states agree with this attitude, and that a similar manifesto may be expected from them. Meanwhile the press has welcomed the manifesto as an unequivocal repudiation of Berlin-bred propaganda for a premature peace.

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR TO CONFER AT LAREDO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In response to the invitation of the American Federation of Labor, the Mexican Federation of Labor has accepted Laredo, Texas, as the city in which the Pan-American labor conference will be held on Nov. 13. In speaking of the conference, J. N. Trsitan, secretary of the central committee of the Mexican Federation, has said:

"We are convinced that only through a closer understanding between the working people of both countries will

it be possible to prevent capitalist exploitation and to change the course of humanity, showing the world the way to liberty and progress. There is nothing more necessary at this historic time than to hold the international labor conference. It will surely mark a new era in the life and development of the labor organizations of Mexico and the United States, for it will mean the end of the prejudices that have kept apart, not only these two countries, but many other countries as well."

STRIKES OPPOSED BY RAND WORKERS

Large Majority Favor Chamber of Mines' Offer for Added Bonuses of £1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Labor extremists according to the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times of London, have received two decidedly adverse votes upon the subject of wages, although a final decision has not yet been reached.

The policy adopted generally by employers is pre-war wages, with an addition to meet the increased cost of living. This is accepted by the Federation of Trades, provided its cooperative stores scheme is fostered, a feature of which is that half the profits are to be devoted to labor propaganda. Both the government and the Chamber of Mines, which are giving monetary support to the federation, intend seeking guarantees in regard to certain matters, such as the right to trade in the mining areas. This will arouse opposition.

The president of the Chamber of Mines and the secretary of the Federation of Trades are sanguine that industrial peace will be preserved, and that a large majority of the workers will not jeopardize the operations of the low grade mines.

Since the capitulation of the municipal council to the power station engineers' demands for £8 2s. weekly as the standard wage, the extremists have desired to influence other trade unions to strike for the same terms, fearing lest the engineers should be compelled to revert to a wage of £7 10s. after the municipal elections in October. The right of sectional action within trades unionism also is involved.

The iron molders in the town engineering shops, numbering 130, struck and an attempt was made to bring out the engineers, to whom the power station men promised substantial monetary support. The central District Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in which the municipal engineers are a big factor, balloted on Friday night, and the result was a majority of 30 against a strike. The town boiler-makers unanimously decided against a strike, and pronounced in favor of cooperative bargaining through the Federation of Trades. The result of the ballot of the miners on the Chamber of Mines' offer, which provides for increased bonuses involving £1,000,000, was 8382 votes in favor of accepting the offer and 2516 were against acceptance.

FISH DEALERS' TRIAL FIXED FOR JANUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Trial in the Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court of 30 fish dealers and officers of the Bay State Fishing Company, who were indicted in July for alleged conspiracy to restrain trade in the fresh fish business in Boston, has been fixed for the week of Jan. 20, 1919, providing the demurrers filed by counsel for the defendants are not sustained by the court. Attorney-General Henry C. Attwell, who was instrumental in bringing the evidence against the fish men before the Grand Jury, urged an earlier date on the ground that the coming election might find him out of office in January. Counsel for the defense, however, asked for time to argue the demurrers which must be filed by Dec. 2.

In the meantime the civil suit brought by the Department of Justice under the Anti-Trust Law, against 41 fish dealers in Boston including those indicted by the state courts, will be heard in the United States District Court on Nov. 13.

Evidence in this suit which has been taken during the past eight months before an examiner, will be concluded during the present week at a hearing in this city at which fish dealers from Portland, Me., will be called to testify in favor of the defense.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent appeal of President Wilson to former seafaring men to volunteer for service in the merchant marine service has met with so prompt and enthusiastic a response that the Shipping Board has received more applications than it can handle.

Many former captains, on reading the President's appeal, left their work and came to Washington. With the impression they would be sent to sea immediately. It was found, however, that captains were coming forward faster than ships were being made ready for sea, and that men were leaving their present occupations with unnecessary haste.

The Shipping Board on Thursday issued a bulletin addressed to all former captains, retired or in mercantile service, asking them to forward to the recruiting service at Boston their names and addresses with list of licenses and discharges, in order that they might be put on the available list for call when the completion of further vessels created a need for their services.

LIBERTY FAIR AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Exposition Park in That City to Be Scene of Spectacular Display—Art and Industry to Share in Undertaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The California Liberty Fair, to be held in Los Angeles Oct. 12 to 26, will be a war-time fair, and as such, has been endorsed by federal, state, city and county governments.

The fair will be held at Exposition Park, Los Angeles, a state park close to the heart of the city and comprising some 140 acres. The buildings contain large and valuable collections of exhibits in natural science, art, industry, commerce and agriculture.

The departmental exhibit classification includes education, art, agriculture and food products, live stock, poultry and pet stock, domestic and social economy, horticulture, manufactures and liberal arts, mines and metallurgy, machinery and electricity, transportation, forestry, and fish and game.

Bureaux for all governmental activities in connection with the war will also be maintained. These will include the Liberty Loan, war savings stamps, Red Cross, organizations for war relief, war committees of the Y. M. C. A., and all other officially recognized organizations and committees engaged in similar work.

A special building 17x43 feet has been built for the Joint Literature Distribution Committee of the Christian Science Churches and Societies of Los Angeles. In this building will be housed an exhibit of the work of the Christian Science Comforts Forwarding Committee, and the current issue of The Christian Science Monitor will be distributed each day.

On top of this building will be an electric sign which can be read from both the Figueroa and Vermont Avenue entrances, reading "The Christian Science Monitor. An International Daily Newspaper."

Every building that has been completed is, from an artistic standpoint, another decoration to Exposition Park. Each structure is ornate, spacious and so well ventilated that large crowds may be handled in perfect comfort.

An electric-lighting scheme will make the park as light by night as by day. The fireworks display will be one of the most elaborate ever attempted in Los Angeles, but it is under the supervision of the United States Government and no powder will be used that could be used in making ammunition. Set pieces are to be shown, one of the most interesting being that of President Wilson in action, urging the people of this country to get behind the men behind the guns.

A horse show will be held three days and nights, Oct. 17, 18 and 19.

In the fine arts exhibit there will be a display of architectural designs. The salon of photography is to be another feature of the fine arts exhibit. Painting and sculpture are to be well represented in the great hall of the museum.

In the poultry department particular attention will be given to fowls suitable for commercial poultry.

A wonderful display is promised in the agricultural department. In addition, the government exhibit, now on the way, and which will be here in time for the opening day, will cover 12,000 square feet of floor space and will include everything now being used by our soldiers at the front to defeat the Huns.

All prizes will be payable in war savings stamps and Liberty bonds.

WAR STAMPS AS PREMIUMS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The practice by some merchants of giving War Savings Stamps as premiums with

purchases is strongly condemned by the United States Treasury. "The war savings movement was created to help the people of the United States win the war," said a Treasury official in a statement on Thursday. "When a retail dealer gives away a War Savings Stamp he does it so that he can sell a man something the man does not need. The government gets 25 cents from the dealer and the dealer gets \$5 or \$10 from the customer for the articles the customer purchases."

OFFER OF CUBAN TROOPS IS DECLINED

HAVANA, Cuba.—President Menocal of Cuba on Sept. 11 through Carlos M. Cespedes, the Cuban Minister at Washington, offered to the United States Government a contingent of Cuban troops for service on the battlefield against the Central Powers. This was made known on Wednesday night when the President's communication, with a reply signed by Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, was made public.

Secretary Lansing expressed the deep appreciation of the United States Government. He explained, however, that owing to the fact that the plan for supplying, arming and equipping the constantly increasing United States armies and those of the allied armies who had been on the field of battle during the last four years would consume the output of United States factories for some time to come, and that practically every ship had been assigned for months in advance to some vital war need, making a readjustment inadvisable, advantage could not be taken of the offer at this time.

He asked therefore that the Cuban Army continue, as in the past, to render valuable service in the guarding of the coast of the island until such time as a change in conditions might make possible fulfillment of this country's desire to send soldiers to the firing line.

President Menocal's offer of a fighting force to represent Cuba was made under authority granted him by the recently enacted Compulsory Military Service Law.

WAR LABOR BOARD ANNOUNCES AWARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Awards fixing the standard eight-hour day, with time and a half time for overtime and double time for Sundays, and excessive overtime forbidden, were announced on Thursday by the War Labor Board in controversies between the employees and managements of the American Locomotive Company of Schenectady, N. Y., the Mason Machinery Company, Taunton, Mass., and the United Engineering Company of Youngstown, O.

In the case of the American Locomotive Company the payment for overtime is retroactive to May 1, and a committee of four, two representing the company and two the employees, is designated to adjust all differences. In the case of the Mason Machinery Company, the board directed that the employees by their committees attempt to adjust these differences through the management, settlements to be made for overtime since June 18. No retroactive provision was made in the case of the United Engineering Company.

LESS RETURNING OF GOODS IS REQUESTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to merchants to stop the unnecessary return of merchandise to wholesalers and manufacturers was made on Thursday by the War Industries Board. The practice, it is said, causes a needless waste of shipping space on the railroads at a time when they should be kept clear for the movement of troops and war supplies. Unless goods are not as represented they should be kept, the appeal says.

BRITISH RECRUITING MISSIONS TO CLOSE

Saturday Is Last Day on Which Men in United States Can Join Either the British or the Canadian Armies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Under the treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Canada, Saturday will be the last day on which men living in the United States can join either the British or Canadian armies, but the treaty will permit the shipment of recruits until Oct. 16. Offices of the mission throughout the United States will be closed on Oct. 17, and immediately afterward all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will return to the various units by which they were detailed to recruiting duty in the United States.

Major Kenneth D. Marlatt, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in New England, on Wednesday issued a last appeal for recruits for the British and Canadian armies. "Only a few days remain now in which British subjects may enlist in the British and Canadian armies," he said. "We hope that they will take advantage of this last opportunity, because we need every man we can get. I hope that none of the British subjects will be deceived by the German peace overtures, because, in my opinion, nothing will result from

them. It is part of the German game to convince people that peace is near, because the Germans fully realize that we are growing stronger every minute, and that eventually they are bound to get a licking that will place them among the obscure nations for the next hundred years.

"Every man who can fight should join the colors now, and help to administer the final blow that will crush Germany and her allies. We will need men for some time, and British subjects who held back until now should take this opportunity of becoming soldiers even if they do not have to do any fighting, because after the war every man of military age will have to give an account of himself to the soldiers who have been at the front and done the fighting.

"Since we have been in Boston we have enlisted about 11,000 men, more than 6000 of whom are now on the fighting fronts. Men who hang back can figure for themselves what these fighting men from New England will have to say when they return home and discover that thousands of British subjects have remained behind, held good jobs, made money, and lived in peace and luxury."

Major Marlatt, when the mission closes, is going to return to Canada. Capt. T. F. MacMahon, who has been second in command at the mission, after a brief tour of Canada and the United States, is going back to his regiment, the Irish Guards, and Capt. J. L. Breaker, who has been in charge of recruiting for the Royal Engineers, is going back to France after a short stay at his home in the Province of Quebec. Nearly every man attached to the mission, except those who are absolutely incapacitated, will reenter active service.

GOVERNOR HOBBY TO PLEAD COTTON CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Will P. Hobby has gone to Washington to present his reasons for advocating a minimum price of 35 cents a pound for cotton before the government's price-fixing committee. In his argument, the Governor will use statistics prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture to show that the producer of cotton is not receiving a fair return for his labor as compared with the return received from other agricultural products. These reports show that the cost of producing a cotton crop has greatly increased. Governor Hobby has figures covering the last five years on the yield and price per pound paid producers, and similar data on other crops. Cotton, he says, requires more labor than ordinary field crops, and in its harvesting there is an overhead expense that must be borne by the producer; the cotton farmer cannot produce extensive crops of other kinds and must go into the market for food and feed.

CAR SERVICE TO BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CLAREMONT, N. H.—Judge O. W. Branch, of the New Hampshire Superior Court, has issued an injunction to restrain the street car company in this place from discontinuing its service. Like many other public utilities, the company claims that it has been doing business at a heavy loss and some time ago served notice that it would quit carrying passengers and freight on Oct. 10.



The Officers'
MUNSON
Price
\$12.00

Marching Shoes for Civilians

In an age of much riding, we are apt to become a trifle forgetful of the importance of shoes. But Uncle Sam selects shoes for his men with the idea that they are to cover distances in them.

Here is a sure-enough military shoe, with a toe plenty wide, a full tread, and a sturdy heel. It will permit your foot to perform its natural function, for it makes nothing of the day's work of a civilian. Try a pair. We are convinced you won't take them off. Our men arriving home after winning the war will insist upon having shoes fashioned like these.

Walk-Over
SHOES



How often have you wished you could get boots as distinctive as military boots? Only a shoe without a toe-box seems to make the most of a lustrous shine.

This plain-toe shoe for civilians is made upon a recent last. It has a dignified 3/8 inch heel, a quiet, easy tread, and a soft, pliable toe.

It's especially suited for men with slightly broad feet, but on any foot it looks neat. Come in and see how comfortable that soft, pliable toe is.

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meets the food administrator's request for saving wheat by the admixture of other grains.

With GRAPE-NUTS, however, this use of barley with the wheat was with definite intent to the making of a superior food, and continually increased demand has been the reward.

A particularly appealing, sweet and nutty flavor characterizes GRAPE-NUTS and over twenty hours of really scientific baking results in an unusually attractive and economical food.



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

GREAT LAKES TO MEET ILLINOIS

Strong Naval Training Station Eleven Is in Championship Form for Football Contest at Urbana, Ill., Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—After a lay-off of two weeks, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team will again get into action when coach H. P. Olcott escorts the sailors to Urbana to meet the University of Illinois team tomorrow. The station team is in excellent shape now, after the University of Iowa game the scrimmages of the past week having put the men in top form.

The appearance of Hugh Blacklock early this week, served to raise the N. T. S. stock. Blacklock is a former tackle on the Michigan Agricultural College team, and last year was one of the stars of the station team. He was selected by Walter Camp for a line position on the all-American service football eleven. Upon return to the game of Coachman, veteran quarterback of the 1917 sailor team, also should strengthen the Lakes outfit. He will resume his duties against the Illinois, replacing W. O. McClellan, who helped in the Iowa victory.

University of Illinois athletic authorities have protested against the using of J. L. Driscoll, former Northwestern University star, claiming that Driscoll is a professional. Great Lakes will probably sustain the claim of the state institution, and keep the Evanston star on the sidelines. He will be replaced at halfback by either Harry Eileson, Northwestern University, or Harold Erickson, St. Olaf's College. Both are seasoned men, and can be counted upon to carry their share of the backfield attack. T. R. Willaman, Ohio State University, will retain his fullback duties, while L. L. Mendenhall, of the University of Iowa, will be stationed at the other halfback position.

No announcement has been made that there will be further changes, unless Blacklock relieves either C. C. Langenstein or T. A. Paulson, the men who have served as tackles so far. The remainder of the lineup in the last game was: G. S. Halas, University of Illinois, and C. Minton, University of Indiana, ends; J. J. Jones, Notre Dame, and Jerry Keefe, Notre Dame, guards; and George Conrad, center.

The athletic department of the Great Lakes was rather surprised to learn of Illinois' protest against the use of Driscoll. It has generally been considered that men in the service are not classified as either amateurs or professionals and are eligible for competition in all service athletic games. Furthermore, Illinois competed last year against such athletes as Dr. Paul Wittington and George Clark, who are undisputed professionals.

During the past few days Lieutenant J. B. Kaufman has received numerous requests for games with midwestern colleges. Purdue will be played at Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 30. A game with the University of Minnesota at either Great Lakes or Minneapolis, Nov. 23, has been tentatively arranged. Northwestern University, Camp Funston and Camp Zachary Taylor are also angling for dates with Coach Olcott's team.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE ABANDONED

Advisory Board of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. Announces Cancellation of Nov. 23 Event

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual cross-country championship run of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America will not be run this fall, according to announcement just made by the advisory committee of the association, following a canvass of the leading eastern colleges. The race was scheduled to take place over the Van Cortlandt Park course, Nov. 23.

At a majority of the institutions the athletic associations have temporarily suspended activities, and the presidents of the colleges, in reply to the communications, stated that there was little possibility of teams or individual runners competing in the cross-country race.

The advisory board thereupon decided to abandon the race, taking such action in place of the executive committee, the members of which are widely distributed in the service, both at home and abroad.

The annual meeting of the I. C. A. A. A. scheduled for March will be held, however, in view of the many plans for the reconstruction of college athletics which must be prepared for the period following the close of the war.

MINNESOTA TO PLAY MICHIGAN ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Word has come from the University of Minnesota that the game between Minnesota and the University of Michigan scheduled for Nov. 23 has been called off, for the trip was a long one.

The University of Chicago will meet the eleven of the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., at Stagg Field, Oct. 19, it is just announced. The game between Northwestern University and Knox College scheduled for Saturday has been called off.

ANNUAL MEETING IS TO BE HELD

National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues Will Meet in Peoria Despite Report

AUBURN N. Y.—The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues is going to hold its annual meeting this fall as usual and Peoria, Ill., is to be the city in which the delegates will meet. At first it was stated that the meeting might not be held this year on account of the war; but J. H. Farrell, secretary of the association, has just sent out circulars stating that the meeting will be held at the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, beginning Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 1 p. m.

This meeting will be one of the most important if not the most important, ever held by the national association. The protection and preservation of territorial franchise rights, which is purely an internal affair of the national association; the mutual respecting of player reservation rights within the national association, and many other important internal matters will come before the convention.

Every individual club is urged to be represented, to meet, deliberate and legislate for the future good of all baseball interests centered in the self-government of the national organization.

The Peoria Fans Association of some 500 members, headed by J. C. Ryan, president, are preparing to receive and entertain the visiting delegates and friends.

The National Board of Arbitration will hold daily sessions at the Jefferson Hotel during the national association convention.

YALE STUDENTS PLAY BASEBALL

Inter-Unit Contest Proves Very Popular and More Games Are Expected to Take Place

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University undergraduates are much pleased over the way in which inter-unit athletic contests on Saturday afternoon promise to work out, and it looks very much as if the Elis would take full advantage of the plan proposed by Prof. R. N. Corwin, who is in charge of Yale athletics.

The first contest of such a nature took place on Yale Field last Saturday afternoon when a baseball nine representing the Naval Engineers met a nine from the Signal Corps, the latter winning by a score of 2 to 0. This contest proved so popular that another game is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon between the same teams and it is hoped that other units will organize baseball nines and football elevens and engage in similar contests during the fall.

While Saturday's game may not have produced such a high grade of baseball as is generally seen in varsity contests of past years, it furnished a close contest and one that was greatly enjoyed by the students who witnessed it. Both teams failed to score until the eighth inning, when the Signal Corps bunched five of its six hits for its two runs.

Jameson and Kruger, opposing pitchers, were both effective. Jameson was a bit steadier, but he appeared to weaken in the eighth. The engineers got men on bases in nearly every inning, but they lacked the final batting strength necessary to bring in runs. In the fourth and sixth innings three men were on bases, but the Signal Corps pitcher was able to retire the side both times.

Each team made only three errors and several good plays were staged.

M. V. SCHEDULES MUST BE CHANGED

War Department Refuses to Alter Ruling on Football Games at Conference's Request

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—In reply to the request of the presidents and boards of control of the Missouri Valley Conference that the football schedules of the conference be allowed to stand this fall, President A. R. Hill of the University of Missouri, district educational director of the Students Army Training Corps received a telegram Thursday from the committee on education of the War Department stating that the ruling of the committee made Sept. 26 in regard to October games would not be changed. This rule forbids Students Army Training Corps institutions from sending teams out of town and thus will prevent the schedule of the conference from being carried out.

The telegram also stated that commanding officers at the schools would not be permitted to change the ruling in any way. The War Department communication also stated that the rule forbidding absences of teams for more than 38 hours would also be adhered to as far as possible in November.

President Hill announced that he believed that it would be a good plan for the conference to follow the same plan as adopted by the Western Conference, also to hold a meeting to arrange a complete schedule for next month. He notified all members of the Missouri Valley Conference of the ruling of the War Department.

FOOTBALL BOOMS IN BIG STATIONS

Soldiers and Sailors in Various United States Training Camps Turn Out in Large Numbers for This Sport

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Football is proving to be one of the most popular sports in the various United States army and navy training camps this autumn, according to reports received by the War and Navy Departments Commission on Training Camp Activities from the athletic directors at these various stations. Most of the college football stars of previous years have entered the service, and as a result the training camp commission's athletic directors are making extensive plans to utilize these men in the formation of championship divisional, regimental and company elevens.

Although the galaxy of former college football stars that twinkled last season in the uniforms of the various naval station elevens has ceased to shine, many players being transferred to active sea service, athletic directors are confident that the teams will be even better than a year ago.

Preliminary reports received by Walter Camp, head of the athletic division of the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities, make it clear that football will form the principal feature of the fall program for sports in every naval station from Machias, Me., to Miami, Fla., on the Atlantic seaboard, and from Puget Sound, Wash., to San Diego, Cal., on the Pacific Slope.

Installed in the naval stations by Mr. Camp as athletic directors are a dozen coaches whose names are familiar to followers of the gridiron sport. Calls for preliminary practice have been issued by these coaches, and from all accounts the response has been gratifying.

In the first, or Boston district, G. V. Brown, for 15 years athletic manager for the Boston Athletic Association, is forming a league among stations in the district, and a score of other station football units will be formed immediately.

In the second, or Newport district, Dr. W. T. Bull, a former Yale coach, who last year organized an all-star eleven of former college players, has retired from active service, and F. M. Walker, a former University of Chicago baseball and football star, and more recently pitcher for the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, has been appointed athletic director. Dr. Bull will remain in an advisory capacity, and his services will be utilized by Mr. Walker as associate football coach.

Frank Bergin, the former Princeton varsity quarterback, is the Commission on Training Camp Activities athletic director of the third naval district, the headquarters of which are at Pelham Bay, N. Y. He will be assisted in turning out football material by Lieut. W. T. Cochran, the navy athletic officer at that station. Lieut. Cochran is a former Annapolis football star.

In the fourth district, at League Island, Philadelphia, B. W. Dickson, a former University of Pennsylvania star, has assumed the duties of athletic director. He will be assisted in the football coaching this fall by W. M. Hollenbeck, another Pennsylvania star.

More than 500 candidates for the representative football team of the Great Lakes Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., responded to the call of Coach H. P. Olcott, the former Yale star. Every unit at this station will have its own football team, and the representative Great Lakes team is certain to make a stout showing in its matches with the representative army elevens which it will meet this season.

Out at Bremerton, Puget Sound and the naval station at Seattle, E. C. Henderson and A. C. Woodward are organizing football extensively in these two leading stations of the Northwest. Both have had experience as intercollegiate coaches in that section for years.

Andy Smith, the former University of Pennsylvania fullback, has been appointed by the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities to the post of athletic director at Mare Island. He will promote football as the chief autumn sport at the station.

RHODE ISLAND CANCELS GAME MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Rhode Island State College Thursday canceled its football game with Wesleyan University, set for Saturday.

WILLIAMS WILL HAVE ATHLETICS

Statement Issued by Football Coach Gives Promise of Competition in Other Lines of Sport

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—That athletics will attract a large number of the men in the Students Army Training Corps at Williams College during the present academic year is the opinion of those in close touch with the situation there, following the issuing of a statement regarding the playing of football by E. J. Samp, the coach of the eleven, which has the approval of Capt. W. D. Canaday, the commanding military officer.

At one time it looked very much as if football, as well as all other forms of athletics, would have to be given up at that college on account of their interfering with military training; but now that Captain Canaday has given the sport his approval, it is expected that there will be a strong turning out of candidates for the eleven. Practice has been going on for some days now; but the students have not turned out in as large numbers as might be expected. There are, however, a number of very promising players in the squad, and with Coach Samp being assisted by former Captain Boynton, a fairly strong eleven should be developed.

Games have been arranged with Middlebury, Union, Hamilton, Wesleyan, Springfield Training School and Amherst, giving the team a very busy schedule. In addition to these contests, there may be some intramural games, which will offer competition and sport to those players who do not make the Students Army Training Corps varsity eleven.

In the statement issued by Coach Samp, he stated that "if football is a success, other sports will be taken up in the course of the year." This is being taken by the undergraduates to mean that there are good prospects of basketball, gymnastics, wrestling, track and field, lawn tennis and baseball teams being organized in their respective seasons, with contests against other New England colleges. There are, therefore, two reasons for making the football season a success this fall, and it is expected that the first of next week will find more men reporting to Coach Samp. The statement, in part, follows:

"All men in this Students Army Training Corps unit who have had football experience or who have the physical qualifications, will turn out for positions on the football team. Games with Middlebury, Union, Hamilton, Wesleyan, Springfield and Amherst have been arranged. Report to the coach this afternoon. If the game with Middlebury next Saturday is called off, an intramural game will be played. The schedule has been arranged for the benefit and entertainment of the men here. If football is a success, other sports will be taken up during the course of the year."

MANAGER MURRAY CANCELS CONTEST

WASHINGTON, Pa.—R. M. Murray, manager of the Washington and Jefferson College football team, has canceled the game scheduled to be played here tomorrow afternoon with Pennsylvania State College. The Pennsylvania authorities claimed that they could make the trip and play the game without violating the ruling of the War Department regarding football trips during the month of October; but the local authorities decided that it would not be right to do anything that might appear to conflict with the letter of the department ruling.

Carnegie Institute of Technology offered to play Washington and Jefferson if the Pennsylvania State game could not be played, but as Carnegie is quarantined at the present time, W. and J. is without a game.

ANNAPOLIS PLAYS TOMORROW ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy football team will take part in its first game of the 1918 season here tomorrow afternoon when it meets a team from the naval operation base at Norfolk, Va. The midshipmen were originally scheduled to play North Carolina State, but this game had to be canceled by the latter.

S. G. LEE NAMED MANAGER SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—S. G. Lee has been elected manager of the Springfield Training School football team to succeed Raymond Wilbur, who has not returned to college. A number of the games originally scheduled for the team this fall have been canceled and Manager Lee is now busy arranging for new contests.

KANSAS MAY HAVE NEW CONFERENCE

Plan to Divide It Into Two Sections With Four Missouri Colleges Being Included in One Section

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A Kansas college conference for athletics, with two separate divisions, may result from the organization of the student army training camps at all of the Kansas colleges. The University of Kansas and the Kansas State Agricultural College have long been members of the Missouri Valley Conference, and have participated only partially in purely Kansas athletics.

The conference, now under discussion among the college athletic managers, may turn into an interstate collegiate conference of colleges only, taking in several colleges in the western edge of Missouri. The Kansas intercollegiate conference at present is regarded as rather unwieldy, because of the distances between colleges. To fill schedules with some colleges requires an all-night trip and a travel bill in excess of 300 miles.

The plan proposed and now under discussion among the athletic authorities is the formation of a Kansas-Missouri Conference with two divisions. In the western division would be placed these colleges:

Southwestern College, Winfield; Friends University, Wichita; Fairmount College, Wichita; Bethany College, Lindbergh; Cooper College, Sterling; Kansas Wesleyan College, Salina; Bethel College, Newton; St. John Military Academy, Salina; Western State Normal, Hays.

These colleges are sufficient in number and size and close enough together to form a fine small conference of their own with the transportation matter of secondary importance. In the eastern division of the conference would be these colleges:

Washburn College, Topeka; Baker University, Baldwin; Ottawa University, Ottawa; College of Emporia, Emporia; State Normal, Emporia; St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, all of Kansas; William Jewell, Liberty; Missouri Wesleyan, Cameron; Missouri State Normal, Warrensburg; Kansas City University, Kansas City, all of Missouri.

HOLD MIXED GOLF MEET FOR WAR RELIEF

WAVERLEY, Mass.—Seventeen pairs participated in the recent open Red Cross mixed foursome golf tournament at the Belmont Spring Club, the gross prize being won by Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn, and A. M. Hoxie, Wollaston Golf Club, with a score of 91. Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, and E. C. Hartford, of the home organization, won the best net, 81, being one stroke better than Mrs. G. E. Cole, Bellevue, and F. D. Elliot, Albemarle. The summary:

	G. Hdcp.	Net
Miss F. D. McCarthy and E. C. Hartford	93	12
Mrs. G. E. Cole and F. D. Elliot	95	13
Miss A. A. Nilsson and L. W. Small	92	8
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin and A. M. Hoxie	91	6
Miss S. E. Hens and C. C. Minard	105	18
Miss D. Johnson and J. H. Sullivan Jr.	100	11
Miss G. W. Edlefsen and C. Underhill	109	16
Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Dowsley	111	18
Mrs. E. A. Fletcher and J. H. Densmore	108	13
Miss F. C. Russell and H. G. Hichborn	113	17
Mrs. H. L. Spencer and E. S. Parker	113	17
Mrs. E. S. Parker and H. L. Spencer	129	18

EXETER ACADEMY TO PLAY FOUR GAMES

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy plans to play four football games this fall, closing its season Nov. 16 with the annual contest against Phillips Andover Academy, which will be played on Brothers Field, Andover, Mass.

This is the first year that Exeter has taken up military drill, while Andover is now in its second year. The Exeter candidates are practicing four afternoons a week, Monday and Friday being the exception, as military drill is held on those afternoons. The schedule as arranged follows:

Oct. 26—Portland Naval Reserve; Nov. 2—Manchester High School; 9—Hebron Academy; 16—Phillips Andover Academy at Andover.

FURS For the Holidays

The National Board of Defense says:

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COAL POSITION IN EUROPEAN NATIONS

Britain Has Three-Quarter Ration, France Adopts a Zone System and Italy Uses Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—Some interesting statements have been made upon the subject of the relative position of the English, French and Italian peoples with regard to domestic supplies of coal. They are based upon the compilations made jointly by Sir Guy Calhoun, the British Coal Controller, Captain Pillard, chief of the French coal mission, and by Signor Galli of the Italian coal mission.

The figures as given below show unmistakably that in comparison with her continental neighbors, Great Britain is in a very favorable situation. Notwithstanding the serious coal situation in Great Britain, the British standard of comfort will be far higher than anything hoped for by the French and Italians, providing the public gives effect to the urgent appeal of the Coal Controller to carry on with three-quarters of the coal ration.

Great Britain—The fuel ration is based upon the number of rooms in one house, with certain adjustments for number of occupants and special needs; occupants of small houses are practically untouched. One hundred weight of coal per week and 22,500 cubic feet of gas and 120 units of electricity per annum are allowed without any requisition. (The average consumption of the penny-in-the-slot gas meter is about 16,000 cubic feet per annum.) The total ration allowed to an English eight-roomed house is seven tons of coal and 15,000 feet of gas, or 240 units of electricity for lighting. The average allowance per head of population under the rationing scheme is: London coal area, 14 hundredweight per head. British Isles, 16 hundredweight per head.

France—Rationing per head. The ration varies according to zones. In the colder parts, where wood fuel is not available, the coal allowance is greatest. The maximum allowance for a French family of four is 21 hundredweight for 12 months. The average quantity of coal allowed per head of the population is 3 1/2 hundredweight per annum.

Italy—No ration, because no coal and no coal men. All English imported coal is used for the railways, munition works and essential industries. Gas is supplied only in the eight largest cities, and only for two or three hours a day. To obtain fuel Italians are cutting down their olive groves. In Lombardy, where the winter is very severe, last year the hospitals were without coal.

An official of the British Coal Controller's Department stated in an interview on Saturday: "The United States Government has indicated how many American soldiers are in France and how many more are likely to come. Each soldier represents an increasing quantity of coal which must be supplied to win the war. If the output is not increased to a very large extent, and if the consumption is not reduced, we are bound to come to a period when coal supplies must be cut down somewhere. Already the controller has received deputations from staple industries, such as woolen manufacturers, pottery manufacturers, fabric dyers and bleachers, pointing out that the reduction of coal supplies has seriously crippled the wage-earning capacities of their industries and threatens to inflict hardship on their workpeople. Directly or indirectly, those industries give work to millions of people."

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FRANCE DECLARED SHORT OF TONNAGE

M. Jouhaux Says Danger Must Be Met By Combined Efforts of the Construction Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France—The workers in the French arsenals recently held their national congress at Paris, at which they discussed, among other questions, the proposed industrialization of the arsenals.

According to M. Leon Jouhaux, a prominent labor organizer, the French shipyards before the war were far from being equal to the demands of a nation striving to achieve economic progress.

Writing in L'Europe Nouvelle, he states that the present shortage of tonnage threatens to become a disaster if the necessary remedial measures are not taken. It will require the combined efforts of all the naval construction yards to successfully meet the danger which menaces the country. Shortage of ships means that France must rely upon the mercantile fleets of other countries for its exports and imports. But, he says, such tonnage would simply mean nothing more nor less than a vassalage. We have paid already too much for our maritime inferiority in the course of the present war. The inadequacy of our tonnage has weighed heavily upon our home market. The tribute which we have had to pay to the shipowners has been on the same scale of increase as the cost of commodities, and this salutary lesson which we have been taught should give us food for reflection.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON TALK OF PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—"There are two things that we should insist upon," declared Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech here, "and one is absolute, uncompromising Americanism and the other is put through the war."

Regarding peace terms, he said that Germany need not talk peace terms. He said she should take what we give her, and there should be no let-up at all in our efforts when peace talk is heard on the other side. The Germans, he said, are talking peace because they are "krogy." He said he hoped no father or mother with sons abroad would listen to this peace talk. He declared that he would rather have the war go on until we had used the last dollar than not to whip Germany to her knees.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COPPER STOCKS
AFTER THE WAR

Divergence of Opinion as to How Industry Will Prosper With Advent of Peace—Narrow Fluctuations of Prices

BOSTON, Mass.—There is a wide divergence of opinion among copper men as to the course of the red metal after the war. The argument of those who favor rising prices and increased demand is no less convincing than that of those who predict declining quotations and a surplus of the metal.

In any event, the orderly manner in which the shares of the leading American copper companies have departed themselves stockmarketwise in the last few weeks has drawn attention to both their yield and the surplus earnings they piled up in the last three years.

On only one day since Aug. 27 last has the average price of 20 leading copper stocks shown a fluctuation of more than half a point, most of the time the "average" backed and filled without any apparent trend, but with firmness and stability dominant.

It is well known, too, that the copper stocks have not shown any such price expansion as the industrials since the outbreak of the war in 1914. Also, during this time the profits of copper producers, while large, were not to be compared with the richest of the war industrials. But notwithstanding this most of them have fattened their treasuries in substantial fashion the last three years, have built up asset values and at the same time permitted stockholders to share liberally in the profits.

Without attempting in any way to forecast the future course of copper stock prices, the following compilation has been prepared showing net earnings per share in the three years of 1915, 1916 and 1917, earnings for the latter year being those remaining after all charges for depreciation, depletion and taxes were deducted. Likewise is appended a list of present dividends with yield at current stock market quotations:

Earn. net Div. pd.	Yield
per share during Pres. Year	
1915-17 3 yrs. div. %	
Anaconda	39.94 125.50 8 11.8
Ahmek	39.94 125.50 8 11.8
Alouez	32.60 20.00 6 12
Cal & Ariz	36.50 23.25 8 12
Copper Range	37.32 32.00 8 12
Chino	33.64 21.15 4 10.3
Granby	62.61 19.00 10 12.3
Greene-Canaan	23.51 16.00 8 16
Inspiration	15.39 9.40 3 15
Isle Royale	19.36 9.00 2.50 8.6
Kennecott	14.06 11.20 4 14
Mohawk	57.52 42.50 6 14
Miami	19.66 16.75 4 13.8
Nevada Cons	15.39 9.40 3 15
North Butte	8.87 5.30 1 7.1
Oseola	58.09 44.00 8 15.1
Old Dominion	27.53 25.00 4 12.1
Quincy	55.62 42.00 8 12.1
Ray Cons	16.73 8.20 3 12.5
Utah	53.15 30.75 10 12.3

*Paid initial dividend in March, 1916.
†In addition paid \$13 a share on original capital of 50,000 shares in the first half of 1915 and \$2.50 a share on expanded capital of 200,000 shares in the remainder of that year.

HOW STEEL STOCKS
HAVE SOLD OFF

BOSTON, Mass.—It is not considered strange that the stock market should seek now to discount the inevitable post-war readjustment in the steel industry, albeit the big cash and property values placed behind certain of these securities during the last four years are apparently receiving scant consideration.

New low marks for the year have been reached by Bethlehem Steel B, Gulf States and the Lackawanna shares. Although Crucible dipped to within a fraction of the year's lowest, it has reacted 22 points from the May high, with 15 points of this decline coming this month. Steel common has been a storm center, yet it is far above the low of 86½, made early last spring.

The extent of the reaction on current peace news and an idea of how present levels compare with the 1915-18 records are presented below:

Sept. 30 Current	War	High	Low
American Stl Pdry	91%	80%	114 1/2
Bethlehem B	82%	70%	124 1/2
Colorado Fuel	47%	41%	54 1/2
Crucible	67%	57%	114 1/2
Gt Northern	67%	57%	114 1/2
Gulf States	78%	69%	94 1/2
Lackawanna	82%	72%	94 1/2
Midvale	63%	46%	64 1/2
Rep Iron & Stl	98%	84%	85 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield	60%	54%	85 1/2
United States Steel	113%	104%	85 1/2

*Made in 1915 on New York Curb.

MILLING CONCERN'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Milling Company reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1918, a surplus available for common stock dividends of \$1,542,066, equal to \$31.26 a share earned on the common, compared with \$26.72 a share in the previous year. The income account shows these changes:

1918	1917	1916
Net profit	\$1,531,221	\$262,930
Preferred divs.	389,161	9
Balance	1,142,060	262,921
Com. divs.	488,662	115,672
Sur. for year	1,653,403	147,247
Profit and loss surp.	\$1,133,909	1,052,408

*After deduction of interest charges.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Thursday were: Cramp Shp 77, Elec Stor Bat 58 1/2, General Asphalt com 33 1/2, Lehigh Nav 67 1/2, Lake Superior 45 1/2, Phila Elec 24 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 26 1/2, Phila Tract 66 1/2, Union Tract 38, United Gas Imp 64.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Thursday's Market)

Am Beet Sug	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Am Oil & Ry	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2
Am Hide	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Am Loco	63 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Smelters	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Ches & Ohio	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Chgo & N Y	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Atchafalpa	75 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Beth Steel B	71 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Beth 2 8 1/2 pld	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
B R T	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Can Pac	169 1/2	170 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2
Cent Leather	64 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Chgo & N Y	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Chi M & St P	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
C R & P 6 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
C R & P 7 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Corn Prod	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Crucible Steel	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Cuba Cane pld	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	150 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2
Gen Motors	115 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Goodrich	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Grain Elev	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Inspiration	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Int Mer mar	28 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Int M Mar pld	112 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Kennecott	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Max Motor	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Mex Pet	120 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Midvale	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Mo Pac cfs	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
N Y Cent	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
N Y N H & H	39 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
No Pac	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pier Arrow	40 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Ray Cons	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Rep I & Steel	85 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
So Pac	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
St Railway	28 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Texas Co	130 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Un Pac	128 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
U S Rubber	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
U S Steel	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
U S Steel pld	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Western Union	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Wills Overland	21 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Total sales	637,590 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2s	99.88	99.88	99.86	99.98
do 1st 4s.....	97.64	97.90	97.54	97.90
do 2d 4s	96.46	97.04	96.46	97.00
do 1st 4 1/4s	97.62	99.00	97.62	98.70
do 2d 4 1/4s	96.42	97.00	96.42	96.98
do 3d 4 1/4s	96.90	97.28	96.82	97.20

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Treasure Box of Today

Many a family has rejoiced in the possession of trunks and chests, filled with quaint costumes of an earlier day, silks and satins, rich brocades and dainty muslins, with here and there some exquisite embroidery, a touch of rare old lace or other beautiful embellishment. Those have been brought out and exhibited to admiring friends and sometimes worn at fancy dress parties; then they were carefully wrapped and put away again. On the other hand, the family rag bag has been taken as a matter of course, a purely utilitarian affair, usually hung away in some obscure place and not thought much of, unless one needed something from it or had some scraps of cloth or silk or some such treasures that were too good to be thrown away, or that "might be useful some day." Never was that brought out and its contents exhibited to callers. Probably only the children of the household, seeking for "pieces" out of which they might fashion fearful and wonderful costumes for their dolls, or the grandmothers who used to make patchwork quilts, ever really appreciated the modest, unassuming rag bag.

That is, formerly. Today, all is different. The rag bag has come into its own, so to speak. With the new responsibility for saving and, as the English women say, for "making do," together with the almost omnipresent use and practice of the meaning of that word "conservation," the rag bag has been found to yield a goodly store of treasure. One, for instance, has been found to yield all sorts of delights, not to be guessed at from its homely exterior.

First of all, there was an old white crepe de chine dress, a simple thing, but possessing a full plaited skirt and a waist in which the supply of silk was similarly generous. The material was of excellent quality, but it had yellowed from several washings and the frock itself had become much too small for its owner to wear. Moreover, she did not need just that sort of a gown, but she did need some new underwear, and she wanted silk. Here was her chance. Promptly she ripped up the discarded gown, washed it and tinted it a delicate pink. The full skirt, the hem of which she had left intact, as well as two of the seams, yielded silk enough to make two nightgowns, all but the sleeves and yokes. It was planned to make these gowns in an Empire style and sleeveless, and the next foraging in the bag was for bits of lace for trimming. The sleeves furnished sufficient silk and, sure enough, there were odd lengths of laces and insertions which, assembled upon a piece of rather stiff paper used for a pattern, could be worked into a pretty design. A few little flowers, fashioned from stray bits of pink and blue silk, added a finishing touch of daintiness, and two nightgowns were, as their maker averred, as pretty as anyone could possibly ask. The high-necked waist, with its ample folds, then yielded silk enough for two equally dainty camisoles, finished with more odds and ends of lace, even to the shoulder straps. Surely a propitious beginning for any rag bag's burst into publicity!

Somewhat more than a yard of heavy plaid ribbon, with a border about one inch wide of a rather light gray blue, next came to light. The colors were lovely, reminding one of the Roman striped silks of Italy. A gasoline bath soon made this ribbon as fresh as when new and, when the ends were fringed to a depth of an inch and a half or a trifle more, the result was a smart and pretty scarf, to be tied about the crown of the black beaver hat which the younger daughter of the house had decided upon for the winter's wear.

Next came a roll of old centerpieces with deep lace borders, the sort of lace that was formerly often made at home, with a combination of a lacy braid and fancy stitches. The borders were torn and dejected-looking. But, when they were removed and the inner circles of plain linen were buttonholed around in white or colored threads, the result was a number of attractive doilies, such as any housekeeper is glad to have for use upon her table.

Odds and ends of cotton cloth and gingham, chambray in pink and blue and green and lavender, and some scraps of flowered cretonnes came tumbling out at the next shake. One member of the family seized upon them with enthusiasm. They were exactly what she wanted for the adornment of a bedspread that she was making for a small niece's room. The spread was of plain white, heavy cotton; with the bits of colored cloth, she would fashion flowers of various hues and sorts and appliqué them around this spread for a border. As the most generous piece of cretonne in the collection had a design of small baskets of flowers, with birds perched upon the sides, these medallions, when cut out, proved a decided addition to the bed covering. There were pieces enough, it was believed, to adorn table, chiffoier and pillow covers to match.

A bunch of rather slender tassels, made of a sort of sand-colored twine, such as people once used for macramé work, was discovered down in one corner of the bag, while in another was a string of small wooden beads. These beads, as it happened, were painted in gay colors, and it was a simple matter to affix a bead to each tassel—and there were just exactly the sort of handles wanted to affix to the cords of the nursery shades. The children would be delighted with them.

These were not the last of the treasures to be found in that hitherto humble bag—not a bit of it. There were ever so many pretty pieces of silk, to be used in various ways, and

some old embroidered collars with good-sized pieces of embroidery, patiently waiting to be combined with scraps of lace and linen and made into baby pillows or, with some of those afore-mentioned bits of silk, the finished product to blossom out as the daintiest kind of a boudoir cap.

Concealing the Radiator

To have radiators, and yet not to seem to have them—that was the problem that confronted a southern woman, whose life had hitherto been a comfortably radiator-less one.

"I shall go back to the tropics, if I have to face gilded steam pipes all winter," she declared to her husband, yet her search for a method of concealing the necessary heating apparatus seemed bound to be a fruitless one, until she found that an acquaintance had solved the problem by using grilles, placed in frameworks of various kinds.

"A carpenter made some of the frames for me," this friend explained. "For the long radiator, that runs below these living room windows, I had this mahogany frame made, to match the woodwork and my furniture; this radiator cover has grilles only in the front, you see, as I wished to use the top of it for a window seat." The grilles were of bronze, in a plain, diamond shaped mesh, and were in panel shape, there being narrow panels near the floor, each having a wider one above. The valve cock was enclosed in the grille, in this case, a small, unobtrusive door being left opposite it, so that it could be reached easily.

In the hall of this apartment, a portable wooden radiator enclosure was used, the grilles and enclosure being japanned white, to match the woodwork. This enclosure had been purchased complete, and put in place without the aid of a carpenter. Portable enclosures were purchased for the sleeping rooms also, but these were of wood. In one room, the grilles were electro-plated copper; in another, they were brass. The wood of the enclosures matched the woodwork of the rooms.

The enclosures used in the library had been given a priming coat of paint only by the manufacturer, and were painted to match the woodwork after they were installed. All of these enclosures, except that used in the living room, had grilles in the top as well as in the front, so that the heat could escape more freely.

The sun parlor was given special consideration, since it was meant to be a summery sort of place, even in mid-winter. Its radiators, three in number, were long, and were placed along the three outer walls, beneath the windows. Their enclosures, of white wood, were used as window seats, and the grilles were of wicker, to match the furniture used in the room. A small breakfast room, where metal seemed out of place, had radiator enclosures with rattan grilles placed in the wooden enclosures, the effect being very good.

Variety was obtained, also, by using grilles of various meshes and designs; in the metal grilles, there was a variety to choose from. In one of the bedrooms, a grille having a diamond-shaped mesh, with a small, conventionalized flower at each intersection, was painted; the wooden enclosure was painted with a tiny design that matched the decorations on the furniture in the room. In one room, a plain meshed grille was used, with decorative corner pieces; in another, a round meshed grille, with a Greek key border, was most effective. In every instance, the radiator was made an attractive feature of the room, rather than an unattractive necessity.

Home Dried Vegetables

Even although rows of shining glass jars line your pantry shelves, in witness of your housewifely thrift in preserving fruits and vegetables this season, it is not too late to dry the last products of the fall garden, as another patriotic contribution toward food conservation. It is an easy matter to dry vegetables in the sun, says the United States Food Administration, as they require no special apparatus; a few tables, some mosquito bar, some paper and the sun being all that are essential to do the work. Do not allow any of the late corn, beans, peppers, parsley, squash, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, pumpkins or other fall products to go uncare for, when they may be stored for future use by the drying process. It is an excellent plan, and one which will promote a neighborly sense of cooperation, to exchange certain jars of preserved goods with one who has more of some other variety than is sufficient to meet her family's needs.

In order to dry the late vegetables, they should first be carefully selected, washed and then cut into small slices, after which they are laid out on papers or cloths which have been spread on tables in the sun. If they are to be dried indoors, they may be placed on trays and prepared by the heat of the stove. Cleanliness is an essential of this process, and may be insured only by the use of mosquito bar, when the drying takes place in the air. Evaporators, in which currents of air are allowed to pass over the products, are the best means of indoor drying, but where these are not available, the vegetables may be dried in the oven on trays or in racks hung over the stove, with the door left ajar. When the humidity of the atmosphere is too intense for outdoor preparation, it is well to purchase small and inexpensive driers, which have been found highly satisfactory.

Eighteenth Century China Figures

LONDON, England.—A comparison with a Dresden china figure, for choice a shepherdess, has come to evoke the mental picture of a certain type of pink-and-white prettiness; and this is a comparison of which the minor novelists of a few decades ago made unstinted use. There is, certainly, something charming about these dainty, fragile figures which emanated from the Meissen factory, and one is not surprised to learn that Augustus III, in the days when Johann Joachim Kändler was chief modeler at the famous works, began to collect pictures by Watteau and Lancret.

Somewhere about the same time, or a little later, the English china factories of Chelsea and Bow were also turning out the little colored china figures and groups, so familiar to every one who has even a distant acquaintance with English porcelain; while, by 1745, the London works had clearly become famous, since a French company, in a petition concerning the foundation of a factory at Vincennes, declared its intention of competing with the importation of china from England and Germany. The earliest-known piece of porcelain from the Chelsea works, of which the date can be definitely established, comes from that same year, 1745, but it seems clear that the factory was in a flourishing condition before that time. Just who founded the Chelsea factory, however, or in what year that event took place is uncertain; what, on the other hand, seems to be undoubted is that the tradition that its origin was due to the clay, which was brought as ballast in ships from China, is without authenticity.

The best period of Chelsea china is said to lie between 1750 and 1756, when the manager of the works was one Nicholas Sprimont, of uncertain nationality, though, on the whole, the evidence goes to show that he belonged to the Low Countries. Not so far away, in point of distance, the china factory at Bow, or "New Canton," as it called itself, was also turning out little painted porcelain figures of a similar type; and here



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The Bow figure of a drummer

may sometimes provide an interesting little conundrum. As Austin Dobson puts it: "And so we fall to why and how. The fragile figures smile and bow; Divine, at length, the table under." The cotton-boll is, perhaps, nature's richest blossom. Producing the world's greatest textile, cotton, the thread with which to sew it, and oil which is now accorded full commercial value, it has recently been introduced to the public, by the Department of Agriculture, in another valuable and important form, that of flour, made from the cake from which has been extracted the oil. What other product of nature possesses riches of so great variety? Which one feeds so many different industries, engages so many hands in the manufacture? Coming before the public as another of the flour substitutes, unrecognized till now, rich in food values, may it not be that, instead of the cotton fiber being its most important cotton-boll product, that the cotton itself is but the packing around only fats but flour, by-products that classify with the cotton itself? Till now the cotton-boll has been but a half-explored mine of treasure. Other by-products are gun-cotton, a powerful explosive, and also a feed for stock, and a fertilizer.

Cottonseed flour possesses a strong, nutty flavor, and lends itself to the influence of leaven more readily than some other flour substitutes—peanut flour, for example. It is bright yellow in color, and is perishable under conditions that do not affect wheat flour or corn meal. By the name of Allison flour, it is well known in Texas, named for its inventor, just as Graham flour was named for the one who invented that standard cereal. The department of economics of the University of Texas has recently been testing it to advantage as a food, and reports favorably upon it. Recent developments in overcoming certain conditions connected with bolting the flour, and patents granted by the patent office in Washington, have added another cereal to the list that has been lengthened so materially during the past two years. Cottonseed meal has long been a feed for stock. It is made from the cake remains, after all the oil which it is possible to press from it has been extracted. The flour is the result of quite another process in the treatment of the cake. Recipes for using it show that it is successfully combined with spices and molasses in puddings, fruit cake and muffins, and requires no wheat flour as a binder. The flavor, however, is unfamiliar and exacts acquaintance.



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Odds and Ends of Practical Interest

In cleaning silverware, it is a good plan to dampen slightly a piece of cloth and, after dipping it into whitening, to rub the articles thoroughly. When the solution has dried, it should be polished off briskly with a soft chamois skin.

Stains are removed quickly from steel knives, by working them back and forth rapidly for a few moments in the ground. The application of kerosene and pumice stone will remove rust stains from steel. This is especially useful for needles which have been unused for some time.

If your cutlery has ivory handles, it is very necessary to remember that they should not be plunged into water, if you wish to keep the ivory white and pretty. A thorough application of wet baking soda, and a subsequent rubbing with a soft cloth, will keep them like new.

Nickel plating may be kept bright, by the addition of a little kerosene to the water.

Adding a small amount of gasoline to the water, used in washing windows, will leave them highly lustrous, when rubbed dry.

To keep brass clean and shining, try dissolving a little oxalic acid (purchasable at any drug store) in hot water, with a small amount of soap. As a polish, the ordinary powder used for silver will give good results. Oxalic acid, applied dry and in small quantity to white goods, with boiling water poured on, will remove rust, ink and other stains from white goods. Care should be taken to use the strong acid sparingly.

The Garden in the Cellar

If the vegetable garden has been a real success, it should be filled with vegetables to be taken into the cellar at this season. Many gardeners are harvesting enough beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, kohlrabi, and similar garden products, to last them until spring. A good garden should keep the table supplied practically all the year round. It is important, though, that the vegetables harvested in the fall be given proper storage. Otherwise, they may not keep satisfactorily until they are needed.

As it happens, different vegetables demand different treatment. Potatoes, which may be considered the most important of all the garden crops, need a cool, dry cellar, but one where the temperature does not go below freezing. It is never best to store potatoes in large piles. They will keep much better if placed in rather shallow bins or boxes. If the cellar happens to have a cement floor, you will do well to elevate the bin a little, so that there will be a circulation of air under it.

Onions must be stored in a cool place, but it is imperative to keep them dry. In a cellar which contains much moisture, they will begin to sprout. Boxes having slatted sides for ventilation are best for onions, especially if these boxes are set on shelves. In digging your potatoes and your onions, be sure that they are well dried before they are put away. Potatoes will dry quickly, but onions are commonly left on the ground three or four days. If the weather becomes rainy immediately after the onions have been dug, they must be taken under cover to dry. It is important to get the onions dug fairly early, because, if left too long, they will start new roots.

Most of the root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, turnips and beets, keep better when stored in boxes of sand, the sand being occasionally moistened if the cellar is very dry. Stored in this way, they do not shrivel, as when stored in bins or open boxes. If sand is not easy to obtain, use dry leaves raked up along the roadside. They will give about as good results. Have a layer of leaves in the bottom of each box, and another layer on top, with a few leaves scattered among the vegetables. Kohlrabi can be stored just like turnips. When cutting the tops from your beets, leave at least an inch; for, if you cut too close, you will make the beets bleed.

It really isn't necessary to dig the parsnips or vegetable oysters. They will keep in good condition until spring, if left in the ground. Indeed, freezing seems to improve their flavor. Most gardeners, though, like to dig a few of these vegetables to be used during the winter.

Cabbages are not very suitable for storing in the average cellar. It is better to make a shallow pit in the garden, and to place the cabbages in it, head downward, afterward covering them with earth, so that only the roots protrude. Leaves or hay or additional earth can be mounded over the cabbages, so as to keep them from freezing. If they are frozen and kept frozen, though, they will not spoil. It is the alternate freezing and thawing which makes them decay.

As a matter of fact, all the vegetables can be stored out of doors, if no cellar is available. Some gardeners find it much better to make outside storage pits, rather than to use their house cellars. They make these pits in the side of a hill or in level ground, having a pitch roof over them. The roof must be covered heavily with hay, earth or litter, to keep the cold out. Directions for making outside storage cellars or pits can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, or from most state experiment stations.

When a house cellar is relied upon, the winter temperature must be considered. Some cellars get so cold that vegetables stored in them would freeze. They must be banked and fitted with double windows. Nowadays, though, most cellars contain heaters which make them too warm. That being the case, one corner must be partitioned off to form a cold cellar. The best partition is made with hollow tiles, but boards can be used if the walls are made double. It is only necessary to set up 2x4 scantling and nail matched boards to each side. Of course, the cold cellar should have a window for ventilation. If the floor is of cement and very dry, you will find it wise to keep a pail of water in the cold cellar, or else to cover the floor with sand and sprinkle it occasionally.

Two vegetables which should not be

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About Honey

"When you help yourself to the honey," said the hostess at the breakfast table, "let me show you the way we have been taught to scoop it from the comb, in the latest approved manner, without breaking the diaphragm." She took the plate which held the honeycomb in its narrow wooden casing, and carefully cut through to the exact center of the comb, where an even surface of wax, harder and firmer than the rest, offered resistance to the spoon. In the hands of an expert. After the honey had been passed once around the large table, and every one had followed the example of the hostess in scooping out one side only of the honeycomb, the reason for this method was clearly evident: there was, as the hostess had said, a diaphragm or artificial wall of wax running straight through the center of the comb to all four sides of the wooden container. "That," she explained, "is not made by our friends, the bees, as one would naturally suppose, but by artificial means, being supplied in each container to the beekeeper, to save the bees time and trouble, they say. But I cannot help wondering whether the little bees get much good out of the time and trouble saved! At any rate, when we found out about it, we decided to do without the paraffin in this way, and so enjoy the unimpaird delicacy and flavor of the natural honey—all the while hoping firmly that 'they,' as Kipling puts it, will not suddenly discover a way to manufacture the honey itself by machinery!"

"We have made good use of all the honey we could procure this year," she continued, "and have even spoken for the entire second crop, as they call it, of one of our neighbors who 'keeps a bee.' We have used it strained for sweetening many desserts, such as Indian pudding, fruit cake, and so on, when sugar was hardest to obtain. One of our neighbors even recommends its use for sweetening beverages, but this entire family is safe from that experimentalism, as each and every one has learned to like those beverages unsweetened. Honey is certainly one of the very best of natural sweets, both for grown-ups and children, and I wonder, while sugar is still in such a highly conserved condition, that more people do not raise their own honey supply."

Instead of the Oven

When the housekeeper discovers that she may prepare various dishes on top of the stove, which she has always thought it necessary to light the oven to cook, she will be glad to save both the fuel and the extra effort which the latter method entails. Any number of women are now baking their potatoes on the top of the range, in the following manner: After washing and drying the potatoes quite carefully, they should be placed on an asbestos bread toaster and then covered with a granite pan, suited to the number of potatoes selected. If the gas is adjusted at half strength and the potatoes turned over once in a while, the baking process will take about an hour. Even custards may be successfully baked, without the use of the oven, in this way: The custard should be mixed and set aside, while a baking pan, half filled with water, is placed on the fire. When the water is boiling, the bowl should be set in the pan and the whole covered with another pan the size of the first. Without removing this cover, allow the water to boil about 20 minutes, when it will be found that the custard is of the same consistency as one baked in the usual way.

The Ostrich Plume Returns

The ostrich plume, it has been said, is always more or less popular for millinery purposes; this year, however, it is to be rather more so than it has been for some seasons past. Many will be the hats adorned with these dainty, fluffy things. They are to be coiled around the crowns of hats or spread out upon the brims, their curly fronds slightly overhanging the edges; also, in some cases, they—the smaller ones—will stand upright, attached to smart little turbans. However, the rather flat arrangement around the brim of a large and otherwise plain velvet hat is spoken of as a favorite.

Togards

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CANADIAN FOOD
SALES TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. — The following statement has been issued by the Canada Food Board: The stupendous total of over \$90,000,000 worth of meat and dairy products has been purchased in Canada by the British authorities in the 12 months just ended. All the commodities bought were produced on Canadian farms and the returns go to the farmer. A return has just been supplied by the Canadian section of the British Ministry of Food to the chairman of the Canada Food Board, covering the period from Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 28, giving the following values of purchases through the provision section: Bacon and hams, \$40,023,518; frozen beef, \$18,637,366; lard, \$250,285; preserved meat (military), \$1,239,300; preserved meat (civilian), \$59,800. Total, \$58,210,269.

The purchases by the Dairy Produce Commission made in the last summer season, from May to Sept. 21, were as follows: Butter, \$912,794; cheese, \$28,243,152; condensed milk, \$2,778,663. Total, \$31,934,609.

CANADIAN SHIP
PROGRAM OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. JOHN, N. B. — In the course of a speech before the Canadian Club here recently, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, briefly outlined the Dominion's program for steel shipbuilding. He stated that the \$5,000,000 mill at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, would be rolling ship steel by next July; it would manufacture some 250,000 tons of ships' plates. Mr. Ballantyne said the Canadian output of steel ships was 250,000 tons and the government had under construction 22 steel ships which would cost about \$25,000,000.

Next year the government's program would be even larger, the cost of the ships to be built aggregating \$35,000,000. The ships now building would range in size from 10,500 tons down to 3750 tons, and they would be owned and operated by the Dominion Government. Referring to the contemplated erection of a steel shipbuilding plant at St. John, the minister assured his audience that the government would give contracts to the company directly it was in a position to start operations.

POTATO AND APPLE
CROPS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. — According to reports received by the Canadian Department of Agriculture the potato and apple crops of the Dominion promise to be heavier than was at one time looked for. Manitoba has a record crop of potatoes amounting to some 10,000,000 bushels, while New Brunswick, it is estimated, will produce 8,650,000 bushels. In spite of the fact that other parts of the country report poorer crops, the general result will be in excess of that of 1917.

The October report of the dominion fruit commissioner states the recent developments of the apple crop have been very satisfactory, and the last month has greatly added to the chances of a fairly large yield. The outlook in Ontario and British Columbia is far better than was anticipated, while the estimate of the Nova Scotia crop is given as about 400,000 barrels.

SOLDIERS' PROPERTY TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta. — Under the two provincial acts which regulate the taxation of soldiers' property, the home property or that in which the soldier was living at the time of his enlistment, is exempt for all purposes of taxation, beginning with 1918 and continuing until two years after the declaration of peace, or from the soldiers' discharge from the army. For all practical purposes the home, if owned by the soldier's wife, comes under the same ruling. On all other property of soldiers the legislation provides that no taxes can be collected until two years after the soldier's discharge, or the end of the war. Arrears of taxes on the home before 1918, or which have or may accumulate on other property owned, cannot be touched by any legal proceedings until the conclusion of the two years. It is understood in these acts that a soldier is a person either on active service or subject to call for service within the Empire.

OTTAWA TEACHERS' SALARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. — An application has been made to the Ottawa Public School Board by the teachers asking that in view of the high cost of living their salaries be increased. They asked that the present maximum salary, \$1200 per annum, be raised to \$1600 and the minimum salary be increased from \$650 to \$1000 per annum. The board has the request under consideration. It will affect some 230 women teachers.

HOTELS

NEW ENGLAND

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EDUCATIONAL

PRESENT STATUS OF SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA

Years of Work Required to Bring Educational Resources Up to People's Needs, Says Kiev Institute Geography Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The condition of education in Russia at the present time is discussed in a statement issued here in connection with the establishment of a Russian People's University, with Prof. S. I. Novakovsky at its head. Professor Novakovsky, professor of geography at the Kiev Commercial Institute, was sent here by the Kerensky government to study American methods of teaching geography, for the purpose of reorganizing the Russian teaching on the best lines adapted to Russia. He is now at the University of Chicago. The statement is signed by Professor Novakovsky and several other Russians, including A. Volkov, the Russian consul-general at Chicago.

"The schools of Russia, according to the latest information at hand," says the statement, "have not escaped the destructive influence of the upheaval of the last six months. The crisis in the Russian schools is so great, the disorganization so complete, that it will take years of hard work before they could be restored to their former state, not to say to a state when they could fully serve the cultural needs of the Russian people."

"Popular education in Russia up to the outbreak of the war and the October (1917) revolution was in a deplorable condition, and required broad, radical reforms, which the first provisional government of A. F. Kerensky started to inaugurate. Before presenting a few concrete propositions it may not be out of place to give some statistical data characterizing popular education in Russia in the year previous to the war."

"The population of Russia according to the census of 1913 was 178,378,800. The percentage of literacy was small, namely, 211 literates to every 1000 inhabitants, or 21 per cent. Literacy in the various sections of Russia was as follows:

In Poland	30.5%
In Europe, Russia proper	22.9%
In the Caucasus	12.4%
In Siberia	12.3%
In Central Asia	5.3%

"The cause of such great illiteracy is due to the lack of schools and teachers, to the absence of compulsory universal education, and to the extraordinarily poor organization of popular schools in Russia, for which the autocratic régime cared little, trying to maintain itself by the ignorance and darkness of the masses."

"In number the schools and pupils for 1913 were:

Higher Institutions	Number of Schools	Male Students	Female Students	Total
Europe, Russia	51	49,804	17,556	67,360
Finland	3	2,643	701	3,344
Caucasus	1	185	185	370
Asia	4	2,304	328	2,632
Total	59	54,936	18,770	73,706

Secondary Schools	Number of Schools	Male Students	Female Students	Total
Europe, Russia	1,390	149,426	249,512	398,938
Cis-Caucasia	56	4,791	5,006	10,297
Trans-Caucasia	35	7,017	5,623	12,640
Poland	80	12,126	11,489	23,615
Finland	69	10,795	5,329	16,124
Siberia	72	8,845	14,548	23,393
Central Asia	36	4,642	6,776	11,418
Total	1,738	198,542	296,738	495,280

Elementary Schools	Number of Schools	Male Students	Female Students	Total
Europe, Russia	2,477	195,065	70,745	265,810
Cis-Caucasia	2,859	3,841,960	1,785,275	5,627,235
Trans-Caucasia	3,095	129,901	61,147	191,048

Special Secondary Schools	Number of Schools	Male Students	Female Students	Total
Europe, Russia	1,223	102,976	30,422	133,398
Cis-Caucasia	3557	158,991	93,954	252,945
Trans-Caucasia	3,017	94,343	52,526	146,869
Poland	5,997	222,259	104,005	326,264
Finland	2,264	4,578,376	2,193,301	6,771,677
Total	108,254	4,578,376	2,193,301	6,771,677

"Summarizing the most important data of popular education in Russia for the year 1913, we find that the total number of schools was 130,938 with 8,741,952 of pupils. Thus to each 1000 inhabitants of both sexes the number of students was:

In the Empire	52.2
In European Russia	56.3
In Cis-Caucasia	50.2
In Trans-Caucasia	50.3
In Poland	46.3
In Finland	37.7
In Siberia	32.8
In Central Asia	22.9

"The 8,741,952 pupils in all the schools were distributed as follows:

In the elementary schools	6,933,862 or 83.1%
In the secondary schools	495,328 or 5.7%
In the special schools	258,667 or 3.2%
In the higher institutions	73,221 or 0.9%

"If we are able to take as an index of popular education in Russia the percentage of scholars to the population in comparison with other countries, we find, according to Professor I. Kh. Ozerov of the Petrograd University, the following:

In Queensland	19.33%
In New Zealand	16.04%
In the United States	20.62%
In Switzerland	15.03%
In Netherlands	15.03%
In England	17.63%
In Germany	16.65%
In France	14.25%
In Rumania	7.93%
In Russia	2.03%

"In order to complete the data about popular education in Russia it is well to give the expenditure per head in Russia in comparison with other countries:

In Germany per head of population	\$1.77
In England per head of population	\$1.09
In Norway per head of population	\$1.44
In Russia per head of population	\$0.22

"In 1903 Russia spent 62,000,000 rubles for elementary schools by all departments of the central and local governments, a big part of which was

to the credit of the Zemstvos, towns and village societies. The expenditure of the state treasury was not more than one-fourth of the total sum, namely, about five cents per inhabitant. Such was the sad condition of popular education in Russia."

HIGH SCHOOL TO SERVE COMMUNITY

Flexible and Varied Academic and Practical Arts Program in Portland (Me.) Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—The new Portland High School, which has recently opened its doors to pupils, is being conducted as a community educational center. The high school of the old type established certain courses of study, many of which were in abstract subjects; and while apt pupils were encouraged to complete these courses, pupils without scholastic bent were equally forced to discontinue school altogether. In the new community high school the regular academic studies are also offered; but in addition there is a varied schedule of instruction in practical arts. Thus not only the college young people intending to go through college will be found in the new school, but also the boy whose plans center in manual training and the girl whose interests are in the crafts of homemaking, or the methods of business offices.

The new institution aims to meet a general demand of the times that a high school graduate be able to earn a livelihood, to make homes and to contribute valuable service to the community. To this end the school holds sessions in the morning, afternoon and evening, with the idea first to meet the individual's need as it may apply to himself, and second to prepare the individual for American citizenship. Once boys and girls are established in the community school, every effort is made to hold them there and to help them make the most of themselves. If these pupils give evidence of ability they will be encouraged to go far. If they fall in the courses upon which they enter they will be tried in some other line of work in order to find out what they seem best fitted for.

A community school, will, naturally, offer whatever courses the boys and girls and adults of a community demand, or whatever the need of the times makes necessary. In view of today's shortage of industrial workers, the school is provided to the full capacity of the building with machine shops and other equipment for the manual arts. Red Cross work, conservation and economics will be taught in connection with the domestic science courses. If 30 pupils demand any course for which provision has not been made, the required branch will be supplemented.

In addition to the day school for regular pupils there will be a night school for older students. There will also be an opportunity for pupils whose employers will allow them to leave their work for an hour or two hours of daily instruction in, say, mechanics, stenography or commercial correspondence.

Attention will be paid to public speaking, debating, dramatics and general school life, augmented by numerous clubs, the object of which will be the development of the abilities for practical work. There will be a junior chamber of commerce, a French club, a Greek club and a radio club, also various literary and debating societies. The auditorium, which may be entirely detached from the rest of the building, will be the civic center of the school where moving pictures of educational value, stereoscopic lectures, open forums, school assemblies, musicales and dramatics will find place.

The studies offered by the community school are designed for the most part to function on life. For example, a new course in mathematics includes the keeping of accounts, the study of the methods of building and loan associations, savings banks' accounts, checks, insurance, mortgages and the transaction of business in general. Public speaking will not mean the speaking of pieces, but pupils will learn to express opinions, accept gifts, introduce a speaker, preside at a meeting, act as toastmaster.

In connection with the high school at present is the Federal Vocational School which is under the direction of Principal William B. Jack and subsidized by the federal government, the object of which is to help draftees before they are called, to improve their knowledge of some particular branch, such as automobile driving or radio work. A second object of the Federal Vocational School is to cooperate with the essential industries, such as the machine shops in Portland and to train boys who have a capacity for work of this kind.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Dr. Montagu Rhodes James has accepted the appointment of Provost of Eton as from next Michaelmas Day. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he had a distinguished career, gaining both the Bell and Craven scholarships, the Carus prize and the Chancellor's medal. Dr. James has been Provost of King's since 1905, and was Vice-Chancellor of the university in 1913 and 1914. He received the honorary degree of D. Litt. from Dublin, and L. D. from St. Andrews.

Leads University has followed the example of Manchester and other uni-

versities in once more amending the statute which fixes three years as the period of study necessary for graduation. The first change was to waive this condition in the case of members of the university going on war service. Now, owing to the long duration of the conflict, it has been found desirable to extend this power of exemption to those who would under ordinary conditions have proceeded from school or elsewhere to the university, but who have instead undertaken national work in connection with the war. The new proviso reads as follows:

Provided that, during the present war and for a period of twelve months thereafter, the Senate shall have power to waive the conditions of this section in such a way as will prevent, as far as possible, any person from being placed at a disadvantage through undertaking or having undertaken active service or other approved duties in connection with national defense, or with the defense of the States, at the time of such service, in alliance with Great Britain. Any action taken by the Senate under this clause shall be reported to the Council.

In moving this resolution the Provost-Chancellor (Prof. C. M. Gillespie) said that the War Office and other government departments were very anxious that the universities should do all they could in the training of men who had been on active service, on their return. In many cases it was felt that to extend the regular requirements of a university course in, perhaps, the first year, which was often of rather an elementary nature, would be to keep out of the university men who would otherwise come back and train for degrees. It was thought they might adopt some satisfactory method of admitting in such cases rather by interview and minimum of examination, together with a record of work showing that the applicants were in a position to profit by the university course, and to reach the necessary standard within a reasonable time. Many of these would be officers who, at 17 years of age, had gone straight from school into cadet battalions. Professor Gillespie added that it was extremely likely that a number of young men serving with the American and Colonial armies would desire to come on to the university after the war was over and they should be prepared for all these various demands that would be placed upon them.

A special service for teachers in schools and colleges has been held in the City Temple for the dedication of teaching as national service. On this occasion the following message was read from Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education:

"None would question the appropriateness of teachers at the present crisis dedicating themselves anew to the national service. Every teacher worthy of the name must have a vocation in the religious sense of the word, though, as a great teacher once said, he should not often talk of it. He must have caught some glimpse of truth and of the inward freedom which truth alone can give and must be inspired by the desire to turn the eyes of others to the light which he has himself seen. He must have faith—faith in his pupils and his work, and faith, despite all discouragement and difficulties, in the power of ideals to transform human nature. There never was a period in our history when teachers had a greater opportunity or a heavier responsibility. The nation is awakening, as never before, to the possibilities of education and to the necessity of combating ignorance in all its forms—physical, mental and moral. The war is burning into all the value of knowledge, of ordered discipline, of devotion to a great and common cause; but there is the danger that in the reaction consequent upon peace and in the turmoil of material reconstruction the spiritual truths enforced by the war may be forgotten or obscured. It will rest largely upon the teachers to secure that these truths become part of the inheritance of the coming generation, and that the full influence of education may be directed to the training of men and women imbued by lasting ideals of public service and self-sacrificing citizenship."

Speech day this year in connection with the Manchester High School for Girls shows a still increasing tide of prosperity. Professor Tout (chairman of the Governing Body) said that the pupils had had to overflow into two houses in Dover Street, which had been hired for school purposes, and Miss Burstall (headmistress) added that this increased accommodation had proved most useful to the older girls, giving freedom for group work and specialized study. The school had succeeded in winning five scholarships at the University of Manchester and five city scholarships. The matriculation results of last year showed 21 distinctions in various subjects. More than 20 old girls of the school had taken degrees this June at various universities. From a total of over 650 scholars at present, the number of pupils will have grown in September to over 700. The governors have appointed six new mistresses, all with high academic qualifications, to allow for the greater size of the school, and for the increasing complexity and amount of the advanced work. Owing to the increased government grants (which are largely set aside to add to the salaries of staff) the school is stated to be in a sounder position financially than it has been for many years.

Two Cambridge colleges, St. John's and Girton, will receive in equal shares the ultimate residue of the estate of Lord Courtney of Penwith. The total estate amounts to £56,672. The colleges are to have unfettered discretion as to the use of these moneys.

BRITISH TEACHERS IN PARIS CONGRESS

Messrs. Coward and Sykes Record Impressions Received at Gathering of French Educators and Tell of Reception

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Education Correspondent

LONDON, England—An account of the French Teachers' Annual Conference has been written by two Englishmen (Messrs. Harry Coward, M. A., and T. P. Sykes, M. A.) who were privileged to attend it. They formed a deputation from the National Union of Teachers and early in August began preparations for their visit to Paris. According to their own statement it was a difficult and intricate business to get to France, and equally difficult was the return home.

It took a whole day of personal application in London to arrange matters for the journey, although the passports issued by Arthur James Balfour, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recommended each member of the delegation to every assistance and protection of which they might stand in need. They arrived in Paris to find shells falling there from the grosse Berthe, and though the projectiles from that far-distant German gun continued to fall during the whole of their visit, the population of Paris showed complete indifference to this unimpaired bombardment.

The reception of the delegates by the French teachers must be told in their own words as given by them in The Schoolmaster:

"We stood facing an audience of 400 men and women from the schools of France. They had come there as representatives of their associations from as far south as Biarritz, Marseilles, Bordeaux, from the center and from the northwest. The president, M. Montjolin, Puy de Dome, introduced the English delegates. He referred to the strong ties which bound the two nations in this time of stress and trial, and how the feeling of affectionate regard on behalf of their British colleagues was shown by the presence of the deputation on the platform."

"Speaking in French, Mr. Sykes offered cordial fraternal greetings of the 37,000 members of the National Union of Teachers to their French colleagues. He referred to the suffering caused by the war; how the beautiful towns, villages and provinces of fair France had been ravaged and destroyed by a horde of invaders at once cruel and barbarous, whilst a reference to the rapidly increasing American Army in France evoked great applause."

The task of national reconstruction after the war was referred to. The children were the real wealth of the nation. The task of the teacher would be overwhelmingly important in building up a generation of worthy and intelligent citizens. The work of reconstruction would be difficult in Lille, Roubaix, Rheims and the fair provinces of the north, which had been so long under the heel of the invader. There was a word of sympathy for our suffering colleagues who are still imprisoned in those towns and toward those who had lost their loved ones in the fight. But the clouds of war would pass, and the sun of justice and humanity would again shine over the fair land of France. Therefore we offered homage to our friends and gave the sentiment from our hearts: Vive l'entente cordiale, Vive la France."

"Calls from the audience brought to his feet Mr. Coward, who gave his cordial greetings in French, which were much appreciated. Then there were many cheers and much hand-shaking. Short speeches followed by a Belgian representative, and also from a refugee Serbian teacher. The president read a telegram from American teachers, and also a letter from Italian colleagues."

"Madame Mauger, secretary of the federation, then read the annual report of the executive committee. It may be remarked that the whole of the work of the federation is done by honorary officers. In addition to the report to the executive, two special reports were presented, one on continuation schools in the light of educational reconstruction, by M. Repliquet, and another on teachers' salaries, cost of living, and the general social problem, by M. M. Michel."

"M. Michel sets out with clearness the impoverished position of the teacher as a state servant on account of the increased cost of living. He quoted tables of prices of food and clothing, and urged that the teachers had an overwhelming claim to the same consideration in the matter of salary to that already accorded to civil and municipal servants. The discussion which ensued on this report went on lines curiously like those followed in the National Union of Teachers' Annual Conference. There were the same lines of divergence noticeable, as, for example, the difference between the cost of living in town and country. We gathered from the speech of one lady delegate that the question of equal pay has already taken root in France. A welcome visitor to the conference was the secretary of the Paris Union of Municipal Servants. He offered the support of his union to the reasonable demands being made by the teachers. This was cordially welcomed, and will probably lead to a much closer union between the two bodies."

Messrs. Sykes and Coward then recorded some of the extra-official incidents of their stay in France; how they received a deputation from a small colony of refugee Serbian teachers in Paris, and how at their hotel

they watched the coming and going each day of American officers, and American men and women belonging to the auxiliary war services, forming from various conversations with them, a very high opinion of their resourcefulness and devotion to duty.

THE TRAINING OF GERMAN CLERKS

Commercial Boarding Schools Gave Smattering of Business English at Very Small Outlay

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Every one was familiar before the war with the ubiquitous German clerk. He obtained his position in business houses abroad by offering his services at much lower rates than the fair remuneration for such work as he was doing. But few people are aware of the methods by which the yearly product of the primary schools was enabled, if it so desired, to prepare itself for a business calling. To the lower middle-class German, trained in the Volksschule, there was scarcely any means of entrance into the civil service or the learned professions, and, therefore, a commercial career offered the chief avenue for success in life. Those who had some small knowledge of a foreign tongue could, before 1914 (whatsoever the future may hold in store for them), seek a position abroad as German correspondent, with a fair prospect of success. But the young fellows who knew only their native language, or who wished for a more elaborate linguistic training, had to find some means of preparation within the limits of a slender purse.

The manner in which this problem had been solved, and solved with characteristic efficiency, is narrated by a contributor to the Educational Supplement of The Times, who points out that it is a method open to every one. He says:

"During the course of a year's stay in Switzerland I noticed a great number of 'commercial institutes,' which offered training in modern languages, shorthand and bookkeeping at a moderate fee, which included board and lodging. These establishments were scattered all over that country; many are in the larger towns, but quite as many are in remote villages, unknown to the majority of foreign visitors to Switzerland. In a little hamlet of a couple of thousand inhabitants, lying on a branch line running northeast of Lausanne, there were two of these commercial institutes, one of which afforded an opportunity of studying the system at close quarters. The students were, for the most part, young men from 20 to 30 years, though a few were older, and one or two were still schoolboys."

"The proportion of Germans and Austrians was overwhelming; the number of students was 100, of whom one was an Englishman, three were Greeks, one was a Pole, another an Italian and three were Swiss. The remainder consisted of Germans and Austrians, who were, and always had been, the mainstay of the establishment. Inquiries in the principal cities and in the better-known towns, such as St. Gall, Freiburg, Soleure, Moudon and Yverdon, showed that the same proportions were found in the majority of these institutes."

"Without exception all these Germans were clerks, shop assistants, or bookkeepers, who had saved enough money to spend a year in these commercial boarding schools. They selected obscure villages in order to be out of the way of temptation to speak their own language with compatriots in the cities, and to avoid the expenses and distractions of town life."

"They studied French and one other foreign language, English or Spanish, sometimes both. The teachers were natives, and gave instruction by conversation and lessons, grammar and commercial correspondence, in English, French and Spanish. The English grammar used was an ingenious and most useful German publication, a grammar of commercial English. The exercises were based upon words and phrases commonly used in business affairs, and the more advanced lessons introduced the pupils to the forms of ordinary commercial correspondence, promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc."

"When this grammar was learnt, the handbooks of Pitman were used. The result was that, for a comparatively small sum, a German could spend a year or two in the most healthy surroundings and in the constant exercise of at least two foreign languages, which he learned to use in particular relation to his own work, with a supplementary knowledge, derived from the conversational classes, of colloquial speech. No literature was taught, and reading was encouraged only by daily newspapers, which came from London, Paris, Milan and Madrid. Such specialization led to the paradox of a foreigner who could write a business letter in English, carry on a 'business' conversation, but was unable to discuss any subject outside business and could not read a chapter of a modern novel or understand the classics of English literature. Nevertheless, the process achieved, on the whole, remarkable results, and equipped the students for the pursuit of their limited ambitions."

"At this point, having derived all the possible advantages from his course, the German, but none of the other students, could count upon a further aid to progress in the direction he had chosen. The Germans were all, or nearly all, members of one of two Verelne, or associations, of young business men, and these, besides providing a social bond, somewhat after the manner of the German university 'Burschenschaft,' also kept members informed of matters to their advantage. They published regular lists of posts vacant in commercial houses

abroad, and students who desired to complete the education they had received at the institute could consult the lists with a view to finding something suitable. The greater part did so successfully, and very few returned directly to Germany after their year in Switzerland. Most of them obtained positions in England, France and Spain, where they at once reaped the reward of their studies. The ambitions of such men, with their elementary training, were necessarily modest, but there can be no doubt that they definitely enhanced their chances of success by this voluntary system of exile and study. When they eventually returned to Germany, having added some years of foreign travel and commercial experience to their studies in Switzerland, they were more valuable in their respective spheres than the vast majority of their class outside the German Empire."

EFFORTS TO EXTEND KINDERGARTEN WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is just now on foot a very general effort to extend the kindergarten system of instruction, both as a war-time measure and as an effectual means of preparation for citizenship in the United States. Dr. Philander P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, in his work of providing kindergarten instruction for those 3,800,000 children of the country who have so far been neglected, is ably sustained by such organizations as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Mothers, the Parent-Teacher associations, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, by several chambers of commerce, and labor and woman suffrage societies. In California, kindergartens have more than doubled in number during the last five years, classes being established by law on the petition of the parents. There are similar laws in Maine and Texas, movements also having been started in other states, where results are looked for this winter.

It is recognized that, in these war days when fathers are at the front and many mothers in the service of their country at home, more than ever it is necessary to look after the needs of the young children. At the time when their services are of no economic value to their families, then is the chance to instill certain ideals of integrity, efficiency and loyalty to the right, which will all work to the future welfare of the world. Reports show a pitiful curtailing of the attendance at normal schools, universities and technical schools, and this is believed to be all the more reason for offering the best possible form of instruction to the very youthful.

That the value of this teaching is appreciated by numerous manufacturing companies which carry on welfare work is evidenced by the letters constantly received at the Bureau of Education. One firm in Massachusetts writes: "We consider the system of kindergarten study a very efficient way of reaching the homes of our employees; and also a great benefit to their children, as well as a strong influence in Americanization."

The United States Bureau of Education, at Washington, and the National Kindergarten Association, at 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City, will gladly respond to requests for information regarding the legal status of the kindergarten, or the extent to which it has developed in any of the states.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS' PATRIOTIC LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan for the organization of the 1,250,000 high school pupils of the country to be known as the "Patriotic Legion" has been launched by a group of prominent American educators meeting at the offices of the National Security League, the object being the stimulation of interest in higher education. This object was outlined by Dr. Robert M. McElroy, educational director of the league, who explained the need of replenishing the ranks of educated men who are giving their lives in the war. "In accordance with this plan," said Dr. McElroy, "all members of the 'legion' who would endeavor to remain in high school and go on to higher education beyond the high school, would be known as the 'Gold Star Corps.' They would wear a gold star surmounting the 'legion' badge, signifying that the wearers desire to gain all the education and training possible to enable them to replace the educated young Americans who fall in the defense of the nation."

After offering their suggestions, those present agreed that the leading educational organizations like the American Council on Education and the National Education Association, should be asked to contribute their advice and suggestions; that thereupon the program of the plans should be printed and sent to all the high schools in the country, asking for suggestions and the cooperation of the principals and teachers in the endeavor to give the whole movement a broad, democratic basis from the beginning.

AGRICULTURE AT COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Introductory courses in agriculture are given this year at Columbia University. Among those having to do with tillage are courses in soils and fertilizers, tree fruits, home-garden fruits, vegetables and flowers. A course in poultry raising is offered and instruction is provided for school garden teachers.

TEACHING PORTO RICAN SOLDIERS

Illiterates in Cantonment Receive Instruction in Reading Spanish and in Talking English

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—"Try the whole sentence," says the instructor in a nightly reading class at Camp Las Casas. The soldier addressed—he is one of 25—rises, studies carefully the short line of written words on the blackboard and announces slowly with a hint of uncertainty in his voice:

"Mi mamá me ama, my mother loves me."

"Very good, correct," comments the instructor, and there comes into the eyes of the sturdy, khaki-clad recruit, as he takes his seat, a gleam of satisfaction and of triumph.

To the casual observer the frank pleasure in his performance that the look bespeaks is inexplicable. The sentence is short and easy; the sentiment, though praiseworthy, not at all uncommon. Why, then, asks the onlooker is the member of the Three Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment so pleased with having read it?

As a matter of fact, though, it is not that he read it but that he was able to read that brought the gleam to the soldier's eyes. Sitting down, the realization that he had just done what two weeks ago had seemed an impossible feat, translating written symbols into words, came over him and he was thrilled with the sense of his new power.

Seven hundred and forty men, other soldiers of his regiment, have, since classes began on Sept. 9, performed the same feat. They have learned to read and to write. It is not necessary to qualify the statement by saying that they are as yet but elementary readers and writers, for common sense suggests that a program along these lines in two weeks must be limited. But the striking truth is that after from 20 to 30 years of illiteracy, hundreds of men in service at Camp Las Casas are now able to comprehend the meaning of the written or printed word.

Illiteracy has been one of the outstanding problems of the Porto Rican cantonment. Examination of the men brought in by the first draft showed that from 60 to 70 per cent of the whole were unable to read and write. Considering the draft that age from 21 to 31 years and the fact that the public school was established here immediately after the change of sovereignty, such a condition seemed hard to understand. The draft operating in the country district would normally have brought in a large number of illiterates, since the "campo" had not been over-supplied with schools and the "campesinos" have not had the best opportunities for attending those that existed.

The town quota ought to have, to a certain extent, counterbalanced this by sending in better instructed recruits. But this apparently did not happen. Whatever the explanation, there was an excessive amount of illiteracy at Las Casas, and it worked against the efficiency of the camp. That being the case, headquarters determined to eliminate it as quickly as possible.

The Y. M. C. A., foreseeing the condition, was prepared to offer its services. Camp Secretary Coxhead took up the matter of appointing a supervisor of instruction and Herminio Rodriguez, supervisor of San Sebastián, and a graduate of Ponce High School and the University of Porto Rico, was given the appointment. Naturally he confines his efforts to one language, Spanish, and to two of the three R's, readin' and ritin'. He has under his charge the work of instruction for regiments three hundred and seventy-four and three hundred and seventy-five. Instruction of this kind that the three hundred and seventy-third is under the direction of Lieut. Daniel Lynch, who was for a number of

THE HOME FORUM

Drake Sees the Pacific

"All the way was thorow woods very coole and pleasant, by reason of those goodly and high Trees, that growe there so thicke, that it is cooler traueiling there vnder them in that hot region, then it is in the most parts of England in the Summer time. This gaue a speciall encouragement vnto vs all, that we understood there was a great Tree about midway, from which we might at once discerne the North sea from whence we came, and the South sea whether we were going.

"The fourth day following we came to the height of the desired Hill, (a very high Hill, lying East and West, like a ridge between the two Seas) about tenne of the clocke: where the chiefe of these Symmons tooke our Capitaine by the hand, and prayed him to follow him, if he was desirous to see at once the two Seas: which he had so long longed for.

"Here was that goodly and great high Tree, in which they had cut and made diuers steps, to ascend vpon neere vnto the top, where they had also made a conuenient Bower, wherein tenne or twelue men might easily sit; and from thence we might without any difficulty plainly see th' Atlanticke Ocean whence now we came, and the south Atlanticke so much desired.

"After our Capitaine had ascended to this Bower, with the chiefe Symmon, and hauing as it pleased God, at that time, by reason of the brize, a very faire day, had scene that sea, of which he had heard such golden reports: hee besought Almighty God of his goodness, to giue him life and leaue to saye once in an English Ship in that sea: and then calling vpon all the rest of our men, acquainted Iohn Oxnam especially with this his petition and purpose, if it would please God to grant him that happiness: who vnderstanding it, presently protested, that vnlesse our Capitaine did beate him from his company, he would follow him by Gods grace.

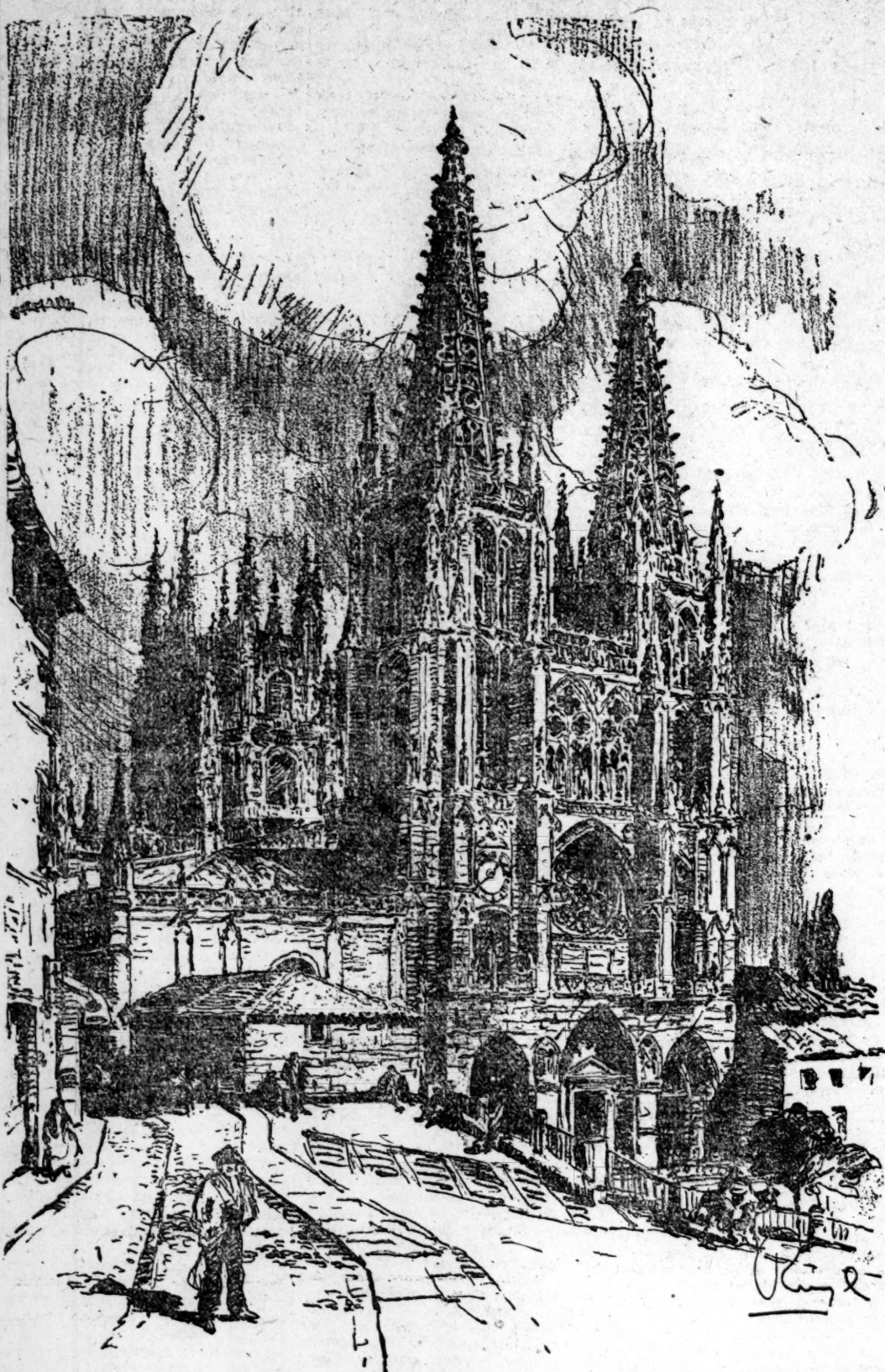
"Thus all thoroughly satisfied with the sight of the seas, descended, and after our repast, continued our ordinary march, through woods, yet two dayes more as before.

"PHILIP NICHOLS, Preacher.

"Sir Francis Drake, Reunited
(reviewed by Sir F. Drake himself, 1626.)"

Equal Rights

In the fair city then
Shall walk white-robed men,
Washed in the river of peace that
watereth it;
Woman with man shall meet
Freely in mart and street—
At the great council-board woman
with man shall sit.
—Robert Buchanan.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Cathedral, Burgos, Spain

Most like an aged king it seemed to me,
Who had survived his old regality,
Poor and deposed, but keeping still his state,
In all he had before of truly great;
With no vain wishes and no vain regret,
But his enforced leisure soothing yet
With meditation calm, and books, and prayer,
For all was sober and majestic there—
The old Castilian, with close fingertips
Pressing his folded mantle to his lips;
The dim cathedral's cross-surmounted pile,
With carved recess, and cool and shadowy aisle;
The walks of poplar by the river's side,
That wound by many a straggling channel wide;
And seats of stone, where one might sit and weave
Visions . . .
A castle crowned a neighboring hill-
top's crest,
But now the moat was level with the rest;
And all was fallen of this place of power,
All heaped with formless stone, save one round tower,
And here and there a gateway low and old,
Figured with antique shape of warrior bold.
And then behind this eminence the sun
Would drop serenely, long ere day was done;
And one who climbed that height might see again
A second setting o'er the fertile plain
Beyond the town, and, glittering in his beam,
Wind far away that poplar-skirted stream.
—R. C. Trench.

Setting the Sea on Fire

The oil wells have brought wealth and prosperity to Baku. "Its magnificent harbor, lined with wide and solid quays eight miles long, is filled with shipping bringing produce from Persia, the Tekki Steppes and all parts of Russia to harbor for the produce of other countries," writes George Hume in "Thirty-Five Years in Russia."

"Baku is divided into two towns, the White and the Black. From the former all the smoke-yielding oil factories were summarily removed to the Black Town by the Governor Staroselski. This, however, is not the center of the oil-well district proper, which is at Balakhan, five miles distant and reached by railway. "Seen from a distance the wells have the appearance of a forest due to the erection of derricks or towers

to which is affixed the machinery for raising the naphtha from below. I have often seen, when the wells have been sunk, the phenomena exemplifying the marvelous pent-up forces of nature, these giving rise to the artesian oil fountains, which frequently spout to a height of one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet. The whole district at the wells reeks with natural gas."

"We had been very hospitably received and entertained by various firms to whom we had had letters of introduction, and . . . through the kindness of Messrs. Dubois and Aleksa-koff, we were invited to join a party who were going out that evening in their pinnace, to a place where the gas rises from the surface of the sea in such quantities that the water can be literally said to be set on fire. . . . It took about half an hour to reach the place from the quay, it being some few miles from the Bay of Baku. As it was a grand Muhammadan holiday, all the hillside surrounding the town was lit up with small lamps, which, together with the revolving light from the Maiden Tower, made a most impressive picture.

"When well out to sea the boat was turned toward a headland on which stand the works of Mr. Targaoff, an Armenian merchant. On approaching the spot, we saw the appearance of a large number of powerfully working geysers of gas, when the skipper, lighting some tow, threw it into the midst of one of the most conspicuous of these. At once the whole surface burst into flame, tongues of fire leaping from point to point until a very large area was affected. To obtain a maximum effect, the boat was put head on to the flames, which swept up on both sides far above the deck."

"While thus engaged, a large steamer with a band of music on board came up and lit up another portion of the sea, so that the effect was doubly grand. We were told that on a dead calm night the burning would continue for over four hours. As we left the spot the other steamer stood out, dark and gigantic against a background of leaping, writhing fire flame, and the band seemed playing an accompaniment to some sacrificial rite."

"Baku is situated on the shores of the Caspian Sea and is encircled by a range of hills, in ancient times the boundary of the Caspian itself." The view from an adjacent hill, the writer says, is very effective: "Before one's gaze lies the whole stretch, eight miles in extent, of the well-built, solid quays that are bordered by the mercantile establishments, the commercial offices, and the large, spacious Staroselski. This, however, is not the center of the oil-well district proper, which is at Balakhan, five miles distant and reached by railway. "Seen from a distance the wells have the appearance of a forest due to the erection of derricks or towers

The Women of China

"Society, according to Hsun Tzu, is based on justice; according to Pan Ku on love; and according to Liu Chung-yuan, on necessity. But whether legal, ethical, or economical, society exists, and as the basis of government is man, so the basis of the social system is woman. This is true in Asia as in Europe. And now we would like to discover what position woman occupies in the Chinese social system." Dr. Isaac Taylor Headland writes in "Home Life in China."

"And, first, what is her standing? According to Chen Huan-chang, Ph.D., author of the 'Economic Principles of Confucius,' the word 'wife' means equal. The 'Canon of Poetry' urges the Chinese to 'love your bride as your brothers.' As a matter of fact, the Chinese woman preserves her own name when she marries. For example, we will suppose a Miss Wang marries a Mr. Liu, she is always spoken of thereafter as Mrs. Liu of the Wang family."

"In ancient times women were appointed commissioners for the collection of poetry from the people. As a matter of fact, a large number of women have distinguished themselves as poets, and in a great biographical encyclopedia of sixteen hundred and twenty-eight volumes, three hundred and seventy-six are devoted to the lives of great Chinese women. In a biographical dictionary of Chinese art of twenty-four volumes, four are devoted to the lives of great women artists. When the Emperor of the Han dynasty had built a gallery for the preservation of the portraits of his great generals, the Empress had written for her the biographies of the great women of ancient times as an inspiration to the women of her day—a book which has come down through edition after edition for twenty centuries. I only wish I might put in here a picture in my possession painted by Wu Chuan, the wife of Wang Po-yü, that you might see her work as an artist. Notice that though she was the wife of Mr. Wang, she always signed her paintings with her maiden name. . . . We are told that she 'cultivated the field of her ink-slab for a living.' As an artist, the Chinese say she rivaled the greatest of her men contemporaries, and her bamboo, rocks, and monochrome flowers were not only true to life, but superior to any of those of the men of her times. In her youth she was a diligent student of poetry, both ancient and modern, and was celebrated both as a poet and penman."

Do Thy Day's Work

What imports
Fasting or feasting? Do thy day's
work, dare
Refuse no help thereto.
—Browning.

To France

Since first I heard our North wind
blow,
Since first I saw the Atlantic throw
On our grim rocks his thunderous
snow
I loved thee, Freedom; as a boy
The rattle of thy shield at Marathon
Did with a Grecian joy

Through all my pulses run;
But I have learned to love thee now
Without the helmet on thy gleaming
brow.

A maiden mild and undefiled
Like her who bore the world's redeem-
ing child;

And surely never did thy altars
glance
With purer eyes than now in France;

While, in their clear, white flashes,
Wrong's shadow, backward cast,
Waves covering o'er the ashes
Of the dead, blaspheming past. . . .

And down the happy future runs a
flood
Of prophesying light;
It shows an Earth no longer stained
with blood,
Blossom and fruit where now we see
the bud

Of Brotherhood and Right.

—Lowell, in "Ode to France."

The Conspirators

During the summer of 1797, the talk of the inhabitants of a village on the coast of Somersetshire ran much on the subject of two young men who had lately taken up their residence there, and were daily to be seen walking together, absorbed in eager, end-
less discussions, in which foreign words and foreign names, unintelligible to the natives, were of frequent occurrence. The elder of the two was twenty-seven. The expression of his face was profoundly serious, his manner dignified, almost solemn; he was not unlike a young Methodist parson, and had a monotonous and fatiguing voice. His companion, who was a year or two younger, and whose words, accompanied by much violent gesture, flowed in an unceasing stream, had a large round head . . . flatish features, and deep hazel eyes, as full of confused depression as of inspiration. The whole figure and air might be called flabby and irresolute, expressive of weakness with a curious possibility of strength. The youth's voice was musical, and his eloquence seemed to entrance even his reserved auditor and friend. Who and what were these two young men, who desired acquaintance with no one in the place or neighborhood? This was the question the inhabitants put to themselves. What could they be discussing so eagerly but politics? And so, what could they be but conspirators, possibly Jacobins hatching treasonous plots.

The rumor soon spread that the elder of the two friends, Mr. Wordsworth, had been in France at the beginning of the revolution, and had amply shared the enthusiasm of the day for social reform; and that the younger, Mr. Coleridge, had distinguished himself as a keen democrat and Unitarian, had written a drama called "The Fall of Robespierre," and two political pamphlets entitled "Con-
dones ad Populum," and had even formed the plan of founding, with others holding the same opinions, a socialistic community in the back-woods of America. No further confirmation of the suspicions entertained was required. A kind neighbor communicated with authorities in London, and a detective with a Baroloph nose promptly appeared on the scene, and, himself unobserved, followed the two gentlemen closely. Seeing them with papers in their hands, he made no doubt that they were drawing maps of the neighborhood. He occasionally addressed them, and he hid himself for hours at a time behind a sandbank at the seaside, which was their favorite seat. According to Coleridge's account of the affair, which is, however, not entirely to be relied on, he at first thought that the two conspirators were aware of their danger, for he often heard them talk of one Spy-nosy, which he was inclined to interpret as a reference to himself; but he was speedily convinced that it was the name of a man who had made a book and lived long ago. Their talk ran most upon books, and they were perpetually desiring each other to look at this and to listen to that; but he could not catch a word about politics, and ere long gave up the attempt and took himself off.

There was, as a matter of fact, nothing alarming to discover. "The two friends had long ago slept off their revolutionary intoxication, and even with Spinoza, about whom they talked so much, they had only a second-hand acquaintance; they discussed him without understanding him, much less assimilating him. Coleridge had made acquaintance with Spinozism in the course of his study of Schelling's early works, and he now initiated his friend, who was unlearned in philosophy, into his newly acquired wisdom. But the name of Spinoza was in these conversations merely the symbol of a mystic worship of nature; Jacob Böhm's was to be heard in peaceful conjunction with it. The matter under consideration was . . . poetry; and, if during these long discussions, there was any mention of a revolution, it was purely literary and artistic revolution, with respect to which the two friends, from very different starting-points, had arrived at remarkably similar conclusions.

What was really accomplished in the course of these conversations was nothing less than that conscious literary rupture with the spirit of the Eighteenth Century, which, assuming different forms in different countries, took place at this time all over Europe. —From "Main Currents in the Nineteenth Century," by Georg Brandes.

Spiritual Warfare

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME of the most illuminating as well as the most inspiring words ever written are to be found on page 340 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy writes, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed." At this period of the world's history, when millions of people are eagerly searching for some better means of adjusting the affairs of mankind than by war, these words must appeal to one as being of supreme importance. Moreover, this statement constitutes a scientific truth, capable of present demonstration, and not an impossible Utopian dream. We are told that the world has now no time to give to the pursuit of unattainable ideals, but Christian Science is nothing if it is not practical, and the method here indicated is well worth our consideration as an alternative to those which are but proving their inadequacy to meet the needs of the world.

It is becoming more apparent to every one daily that this battle of Armageddon is much more than an international conflict; that it is a warfare between democracy and autocracy, between good and evil, between Spirit and materialism. The real issue, therefore, is being fought, and will be won, not on the various battle fronts of Europe, but on the battlefields of the nations. Mrs. Eddy writes in her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 277), "A bullet in a man's heart never settles the question of his life. The mental animus goes on, and urges that the answer to the sublime question as to man's life shall come from God and that its adjustment shall be according to His laws. The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations." Physical force is clearly inadequate to destroy the elements of fear, hatred, selfishness and greed in the human mind which make for war, but tends, rather, to generate these very conditions. Militarism, therefore, instead of being the strongest link in the national chain, as it has for so long been held, is proved to be really the weakest, and must be superseded by the dawn of moral integrity and spiritual understanding. There may still be times when it seems necessary to resort to material methods, but their use is permissible only as they subserve the ends of right, until humanity perceives the spiritual truth which alone can end all strife. From all this it follows that, were hostilities to cease tomorrow or to continue indefinitely, we may be no nearer the realization of a permanent peace than before, unless, as a result of the suffering and sacrifices of the past years, mankind has gained some perception of the higher law of right, and the true brotherhood and unity of man.

The words of Mrs. Eddy already quoted, "equalizes the sexes," have a far deeper significance than is apparent on the surface, as a study of her works will soon disclose. It was not by accident that she came to connect them so closely with the ending of wars and the annihilation of wrongs, and, after centuries of frankly masculine methods have resulted in a veritable tornado of war, it is an interesting and hopeful sign for humanity to see woman taking a larger place in the world than ever before. Throughout her works, in speaking of the spiritual man, Mrs. Eddy shows that the complete idea consists in the union of the masculine and feminine qualities, not, by this, it must be clearly understood, meaning men and women, and the recognition of this spiritual fact will result, in human affairs, in equalizing the sexes. Courage, strength and intelligence are useless, and, in fact, become veritable weakness, unless based upon, and united with divine Principle. This condition was prophetically described by Isaiah in beautiful imagery when he wrote: "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them." It is time that the nations cease to glory in mere strength, and glory more to the extent that their strength and courage are based upon divine Principle, for thus only can the problems of the world be adjusted, "whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes" be annihilated, and peace be permanently assured.

We read in Genesis that "The Lord God said unto the serpent . . . I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." It was the seed of the woman, or the feminine idea, which was eventually to bruise the head of the serpent. Throughout the Old Testament man is always referred to in masculine terms, but John, in the Revelation, gains a fuller concept of the perfect man, depicting this spiritual idea as a woman clothed with the sun, or spiritual light. It was this spiritual idea and its offspring which evil, typified by the great red dragon, sought insistently to destroy, but the prophecy in Genesis the seed of the woman, or the spiritual idea, eventually pre-

valled over the dragon which, like the serpent of Genesis, is merely personified evil. John depicts the result of this victory in the picture of the new heaven and the new earth wherein "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." The Revelator, of course, is merely depicting, in Eastern metaphor, the elements inherent in mortal mind and shows the inevitable triumph of right over wrong, of Love over hatred and fear; and Mrs. Eddy writes on page 567 of Science and Health, "Against Love, the dragon warreth not long, for he is killed by the divine Principle. Truth and Love prevail against the dragon because the dragon cannot war with them. Thus endeth the conflict between the flesh and Spirit."

The True Chivalry

The question is not whether the world is growing better or worse, but what is there, after all, that is generous, brave, and hopeful in our time, that may inspire with its own spirit, and induce us to work for results that shall be more generous and brave and hopeful? . . . I am sure we can make a much better use of this fruitful world than merely to pick out occasions for whining and scolding. If we are disposed to take up the profession of croaker, we had better go down into a well and do the thing appropriately. But even then we cannot shut our eyes to the serene twilight, the beneficent arch of heaven, the quiet proclamations from day to day and night to night of God's steadfast laws, of His vast plan that wraps us round and carries us along.

In this age there is all that was best in the age of chivalry. Here is the spirit of generous sentiment, the spirit of noble performance, here is the manifestation of a love that goes out beyond self, of a faith that, looking beyond estimates, fastens on the permanent, and a heroism that bravely tries to do whatever should be done. . . . And so, whenever genuine chivalry flashes out, it is always recognized, and responsive sympathy proves it to be the deepest movement of the day and time. This sympathy for that which is right and good runs through every age. King Henry's "Follow my white plume!" Sidney's draught to the soldier, Nelson's battle signal at Trafalgar, Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship!"—all such things as these touch upon chords that will vibrate while the world lasts. The world's heart throbs at the memory of Humboldt, while hardly a pulse quickens at the name of Metternich.—Edwin H. Chapin.

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EDITORIALS

"Learn or Perish"

At a moment when Germany is making overtures for peace, the genuineness of which, unfortunately, the whole world regards with suspicion, owing to her earlier conduct, it is well to turn to the speech of the President of the United States, delivered less than a fortnight ago, in the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York City. Mr. Wilson occupies, unquestionably, a peculiar position, at the present moment. This position has been stated by so fine a statesman as Lord Grey, in words it would be difficult to improve upon. "President Wilson and his country have," Lord Grey writes, "had in this matter the great advantage of having been for more than two years and a half, before April, 1917, able to observe the war as neutrals, free from the intense anxiety and effort that absorb all the thought and energy of belligerents. They were able not only to observe, but to reflect and draw conclusions. One of the conclusions has been that, if the world of which they form an important part is to be saved from what they consider disaster, they must enter the war against Germany; another has been that, if national liberty and peace are to be secure in future, there must be a League of Nations to secure them. It must not be supposed from this that the governments of the Allies are less ready to draw, or have not already drawn, the same conclusions from the experience of the war; but their countries have been at war all the time. They have been fighting, it is true, for the same ideal of national and human liberty as the United States, but fighting also for the immediate preservation of national existence in Europe, and all their thought and energy have been concentrated upon resistance to imminent peril."

Now what, it is to be imagined, Lord Grey meant to imply by this was that, by reason of the very circumstances in which the world finds itself, the United States was more likely to take a dispassionate view of conditions than were other nations. It is true that the phenomenon of the Atlantic Ocean has two sides to it. The one is the ability of the nation, living beyond it to judge more coolly; but the other is the temptation to belittle the dangers of countries which are not safeguarded by its breadth. Still, on the whole, the power to think, free from emotions and passions, is probably a preponderating one, and therefore if it is well, at the moment when Germany offers a peace, to hear from a man in the position of President Wilson what he considers the aims of the war to have been. Now, in his speech in the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Wilson, in carefully chosen language, made his position clear, so that the warring man though a fool should not err therein. What, in general terms, his declaration came to was, that all the belligerent nations should go into the peace conference when it came, with the determination to produce a map of the world, which should offer the least possible incitement to any nation to prepare for a future war of revenge.

Now it is, of course, obvious that no matter what arrangement is come to, some country may be left thinking itself injured. There is, for instance, the problem of Alsace-Lorraine. It is almost certain that however the problem of Alsace-Lorraine is dealt with, some bitterness is going to be left. It could not possibly be left to Germany without rousing in France passions it would be almost impossible to allay; on the other hand, the taking of it away from Germany is bound to cause a certain amount of that bitterness which always results from loss of territory. Nor is it quite certain that a problem like that of Alsace-Lorraine can be met by an application of the idea of self-determination. For almost half a century Germany has been adding to the crime of seizing Alsace-Lorraine by the effort to Germanize the provinces. As a result of this the retention by Germany of any part of Alsace-Lorraine would be tantamount to the consecration of the insult of Germanization added to the injury of annexation. The same sort of difficulty, naturally, applies to Armenia. Talaat Pasha once boasted that Turkey would settle the Armenian question by leaving no Armenian question to settle. The demonstration of Talaat Pasha's intention has been seen in the positively hideous massacre of the Armenian people. A simple process of self-determination might easily result in the appalling conclusion that the future of Armenia should be settled by the Kurds and Turks now dominating it, without regard to the wishes of the decimated Armenians themselves. It is, therefore, quite clear that a mere mathematical application of self-determination is an impossibility, and it is an impossibility which, owing to the action of Germany, might be made to apply to the Baltic provinces of Russia also. This, it is to be imagined, was what Mr. Wilson had in mind when he laid down as the first proposition of the general terms of the world settlement, the demand that impartial justice should be meted out in a way which should involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we may not wish to be just. In other words, the President was surely going beyond mere geographical nationalities, and was considering how it would be possible to settle just such questions as would be presented by the German population of Alsace-Lorraine, the Kurdish population of Armenia, or the Austrian population of the Tzecho-Slovak states. For, as he laid down, in his second proposition, no special or separate interest of a single nation or group of nations, could be made the basis of any settlement not consistent with the common interest of all nations.

It is, perhaps, necessary to point out that it is not intended to imply that Mr. Wilson had these specific instances in his mind, in his speech in New York, but only that he, like everybody else, must have recognized the existence of difficulties such as those which are here indicated. What, of course, the President was leading up to, was a League of Nations after the war, and it was on account of this that he specifically stated his third proposition, namely, that there could be no leagues within the league, a proposition which is so entirely self-evident that it scarcely needs any demonstration. Alliances within an alliance are like that strange excrescence, a cabinet within a cabinet. The moment a cabinet delegates any part of its duties to part of a cabinet it surrenders its freedom of action as a cabinet, for it is bound to accept conclusions it has not agreed to as a whole, and is

not convinced of as a whole, owing to the fact that, for its own convenience, and not from any reason of Principle, it has been guilty of delegating something it is not in the nature of Principle to delegate. Any person who knows anything of the history of cabinets knows the danger which the delegation of their duties has led to in the past, and can thus understand through the illustration of a microcosm what would happen if alliances were permitted within an alliance, or exactly how long it would be before the various groups were preparing to obtain their way by the usual ultimate of war.

Thus, Mr. Wilson approached his fourth proposition, namely, that there should be no economic combinations or boycotts within the league. There is no necessity to labor the absolute necessity of such a proposition. A league in which an economic boycott against certain members was permitted, would exhibit exactly the same amount of unity as a league in which political covenants amongst groups were permitted. At the same time, it is not so much the possession of markets, as the tariffs imposed by the holders of those markets that has produced war. The brotherhood of man can never be completely brought about apart from free trade. Yet the moment that any country attempts to put actual free trade into practice, it runs into difficulties such as the importation of alcohol or the competition of sweated labor, which makes absolute free trade a practical impossibility. All of which, proves that every international difficulty is simply the multiplication of individual difficulties. It is, that is to say, the determination of the individual to insist upon his right to drink, which makes it impossible for the country which has adopted prohibition to consent to unlimited free trade; just as it is the determination of those countries which, by their own political backwardness are able to exploit cheap labor, to adhere to this, which makes it impossible for countries paying a legitimate price for labor, to admit them into what would be unfair competition.

As for the President's fifth proposition that all international agreements and treaties should be placed on the table of the world, the only reason for objecting to that would be the discreditable one that there was something to hide from members of the League of Nations. If such an agreement had been in existence, even during the present century, the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence would have been an impossibility. It can be seen, therefore, at a glance, that what Mr. Wilson is endeavoring to produce through his five propositions is a foundation on which to build a League of Nations. And, as Lord Grey tersely puts it, either some sort of a League of Nations will have to be founded, or else the lessons of the present war will be apt to be lost. A new war, he points out, carefully prepared for, as such a war would be, by every nation, with all the resources of natural science, would be something too terrible to contemplate. "Learn by experience or suffer," is, he declares, one of the rules of life. But, he insists, a variation of this rule is going to be presented to the world as a result of the present war. That variation is, "Learn or perish."

Bulgaria's Record

Now that Bulgaria has capitulated, has assented to the allied terms from a military point of view, and has agreed that any settlement as to her future position amongst the nations shall rest with the peace conference, it is the duty of the peoples of the allied countries to ascertain, and keep steadily in view, against these great decisions, Bulgaria's record. At no time in the world's history, perhaps, will Lincoln's words, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," be more urgent in their claim to be recognized as a rule of conduct than they will be at the peace conference, and at no time will the demand for simple justice, unswayed by sentiment, be more utterly imperative. The two ideas, of course, are not only not contradictory, but the one is really impossible without the other. There is no such thing as "erring on the right side."

Bulgaria's record places her along with Germany and the other peoples of the Central European alliance as criminals amongst the nations, and as it is not possible for the criminal to escape the just result of his crimes simply by surrendering his power to continue to commit them, so it is not possible for the criminal amongst nations to do so. The world has a short memory for such things, but, in this case, it owes it to itself to remember. Bulgaria's record, during the last three years, since she entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, has been a terrible one. From time to time, in this paper, prominence has been given to statements, all well authenticated, telling of her shameless barbarities in Serbia; but where such stories, from various parts of the great world battle field, are almost the stock in trade of every day's news they are quickly lost sight of.

They must, however, be recalled. The indictment must be formulated, if all that it means is, later, to be dealt with and ended. "By the deliberate will of the Bulgarian authorities, the Serbian people's lands have been devastated in a manner not witnessed in Europe since Kosovo, and this not from military necessity." "From the vicinity of Nish alone, the Bulgarians have carried away 30,000 persons to the desert of Asia Minor. It is a war of extermination on the Serbian Slavs." "The Bulgarians set up gibbets on the bridge of Leskovatz, at Belotintze, at Vlasotintze, Lebane, Nish, Kniajevatz, and in other localities, and they proceeded to hang the people, including the women and children." "The forest of Rogot, the property of the State, was one of the most beautiful, oldest and thickest forests in the heart of Serbia. Its value ran into many millions. Today this forest no longer exists. It has been exterminated to the last tree, and in its place is an empty dreary waste." "The Bulgarians deny, in theory, the existence of the Serbian nation." And so it goes on. These are only a few statements, taken, almost at random, out of many hundreds, confirmed and re-confirmed from many different sources, and they give only a faint idea of the unspeakable ruthlessness of the Bulgarian policy.

There was a time, some forty years ago, when a certain famous newspaper correspondent in Constantinople was working night and day to force Europe to believe and recognize the horrors which were being committed in Bulgaria by the "unspeakable Turk," horrors which subsequently came to be known as the Bulgarian atrocities. They were horrors so terrible that Europe frankly refused to believe them. Disraeli dismissed the stories of them as "coffee-house gossip," and it was not until Gladstone, roused to the full force of a righteous indig-

nation, which in him was wont to carry all before it, spoke out fearlessly, that Europe began, in a measure, to realize what was going on. The outrages of the Bashibazouks in 1876, however, were almost mild ebullitions of resentment compared to the holocaust created by the Bulgarians themselves in Serbia during the last three years.

This in itself is bad enough, but Bulgaria's record, wherever it is viewed, is found terribly wanting, everywhere, displaying, in fact, those qualities which, uncorrected and unforsaken, rendered her present depravity inevitable. She was a traitor, twenty-five years ago to the one man who, with all his faults, gave everything for her: "the innkeeper, Stephen Stambouloff," she was a traitor, at the end of the First Balkan War, to her ally, Serbia; she was a traitor to her liberator, Russia; and she has been a traitor to civilization ever since. What the Prime Minister of Canada said of Germany, some time ago, must be said of Bulgaria. "There is," he declared in his great speech at Toronto, "no desire to crush the German people, but they have permitted their rulers to brand them as false, brutal, and barbarous, and they must prove themselves regenerate before they can be received again within the world's commonwealth of decent nations."

Bulfinch and His Capitols

EXTENSION on a large scale of the Massachusetts State House, in Boston, now completed except for improvement of the grounds, has called attention to the man who, in a sense, was the pioneer American architect, Charles Bulfinch. For, according to trustworthy authority, he was the first American to prepare for his profession by a careful education at home and abroad. He was as much the public-spirited citizen as the artist and builder, and his work, from the first identified with significant structures of a public nature, is lastingly exemplified in the main architectural features of the state house mentioned and in the Capitol at Washington.

That the day for architects was only beginning in America when he decided what he would try to do in the world is made clearer by recalling that when he was graduated from Harvard, in 1781, Washington had not yet become the first President, and the future that lay before the nation was still largely undetermined. Finishing his course at Harvard at eighteen, young Bulfinch spent two years in traveling and in study in Europe. Returning to Boston, he set about establishing himself as the first professional architect in the history of this his native place.

Impressions received abroad at once began to show their effects, along with a characteristic civic spirit, for the young man's first important undertaking was the designing and building of the Beacon Hill Monument, somewhat after the fashion of structures which he had observed in leading European cities. This monument, which commemorated events and deeds in the American Revolution, was in the form of a column, surmounted by an eagle. At the base were tablets, bearing inscriptions written by the designer. Bulfinch himself suggested the erection of this monument, to replace the rude beacon which had long stood on the summit of the hill, and it is probable that he solicited the subscriptions for its construction, which took place in 1790.

In 1795, land on the top of Beacon Hill was secured as the site of the "new," or second, Massachusetts State House, which was intended to be a building "worthy of the Commonwealth," then regarded as the leading State in the Union. The cornerstone of the edifice was laid on Independence Day of the same year. While this capitol was extended substantially in the rear, providing for the present chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives, committee rooms, and quarters of the executive departments, before the construction of the recently completed wings, the main architectural feature, commonly referred to as the Bulfinch front, which includes the gilded dome, remains as originally designed.

In the course of doing his work he became prominent in the public affairs of the town. His activities in civic affairs led his granddaughter, Ellen Susan Bulfinch, to write, in 1896, in her life of the architect, "My grandfather was not only a builder with wood and stone. For twenty years, as chairman of the selectmen, he stood at the head of the town government of Boston, called by Henry Cabot Lodge 'the most famous municipal organization of America,' and contributed his share towards molding its character and institutions." His service at the head of the board of selectmen extended until 1817, and, acting in this official capacity, he became well acquainted with President Monroe, during a week's visit which the President made to Boston. The work on the unfinished Capitol at Washington was dragging, while the damage done in the War of 1812 had not been repaired, and in 1818 President Monroe appointed Charles Bulfinch architect of that building, to succeed Benjamin H. Latrobe.

The New England architect did not scramble for the opportunity of perpetuating his name in this way; indeed, he weighed the matter carefully before accepting the appointment. The main reason for this hesitation, however, was the consideration of transferring his family to Washington, a distance of something like 500 miles. One question was as to whether he could support his household, in the way that would be expected, on the salary which the Administration at length decided the government at that trying period could afford to pay, namely \$2500. The conditions provided for the expense of moving his family and furniture to the national capital, however, he accepted.

Bulfinch built the rotunda of the Capitol, from his own drawings, after plans that had been suggested by Latrobe, and the Boston architect designed the west approaches and the portico. He seems to have had a high regard for the professional qualities of his immediate predecessor. At any rate, Bulfinch showed no inclination to make radical changes in the general scheme which had been laid out before his arrival. He gave his attention first to the rebuilding of the wings. Here the general intent of Latrobe was followed, except for the western projection of the center, which Bulfinch constructed after a plan of his own. James Q. Howard, M. A., writing of the "Architects of the American Capitol," in *The International Review*, in 1874, said: "The artistic taste of Mr. Bulfinch was conspicuously shown in his arrangement to remedy a mistake in the location of the building, it having been placed too far west, so as to overhang the brow of Capitol Hill, instead of resting upon its level summit. The western front thus exhibiting a story lower

than the eastern, he covered this exposed basement with a beautiful semicircular glacis and sloping terraces which render the western approach grand and striking in the highest degree."

According to the granddaughter's account, the Capitol was completed, with the exception of a few details easily executed from his plans, when Bulfinch returned to New England in 1830. For twenty years it remained as he left it, until, in 1851, Mr. Walter was appointed to build the new wings. "The changes arising from this extension, together with the grand dome, of Mr. Walter's design, which crowns the Capitol today," she writes, "have resulted in a transformation of the building which my grandfather himself would doubtless be the first to applaud. Except for the above alterations, his work remains substantially as it was, and in fact it is still, the nucleus and center of the whole."

After the dozen very active years spent in Washington, Bulfinch lived quietly in Boston. He spent several summers in Hallowell, Me., and this fact may have had something to do with his appointment as architect of the Maine State Capitol, erected in Augusta, only a few miles from that town. This structure, which was completed in 1832, is still in use. It was designed somewhat after the style of the Massachusetts Capitol, but was smaller.

The qualities of Charles Bulfinch and the character of what he did received recognition in his election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. As has been said of him, apparently without the assertion being disputed, he deserved credit for the purity and refinement of his work.

Notes and Comments

IT IS NOT an extraordinary coincidence that this paper as well as the Sunday Telegram, of Worcester, Massachusetts, should have simultaneously thought of writing a note on the setting back of the clock in the United States. What is extraordinary is that the two notes should be almost identical. Indeed, if you substitute "popular belief" for "prevalent belief," and change "set back" into "set," omit nine words, and then change "hum" into "recall," you will have precisely the same note, even to their both ending in the same quotation, "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight!" That, we think, everybody will agree, is quite a coincidence. But let us hasten to add that the coincidence does not extend to the date of issue. Because in this paper the note was published on the 21st of September and in the Worcester Sunday Telegram on the 29th. So that apparently time did for the sake of the Sunday Telegram, turn backward in its flight.

ONCE more von Hindenburg must hide his diminished head. The latest reported resignation of the Chief of Staff follows a heated interview with the Kaiser. Of course there are as many cogent reasons for the hero of the studded statue resigning at this particular moment as for Wilhelm, once known as "Der Plötzliche," or "The Sudden," being in a combustible frame of mind, and so the episode may be perfectly true. But it may be noted that, since the Emperor's little affair with Bismarck in Düsseldorf, eighteen years ago, which culminated in the latter's resignation, when His Majesty alleged that the Iron Chancellor "all but flung an inkstand at my head," observers, both in and out of the Fatherland, have been ready with the heated-interview formula whenever they judged that the imperial affections had sufficient justification for a change.

THE United States Government is still spending thousands upon thousands of dollars a year in the work of removing sandbars from the great western rivers, and the great western rivers are still forming new sandbars as fast as the old ones are removed. Some day the United States Government will realize that the way to deal with the sandbar question is to deal with the flood-water and river question as a whole, and not by piecemeal.

IT IS suggested by an American correspondent that the Kaiser, on the occasion of his surrender, should hand his sword to King Albert, and that a motion picture should be taken of the scene "for the benefit of mankind."

EVENUALLY, it is said, all women employees of the United States Government, and perhaps all women workers, will be required to wear a uniform of battleship gray. Tan color for women motor drivers and blue for yeowomen will, however, be retained. One of the principal reasons for introducing the battleship gray uniform among the general employees and war workers is to prevent rivalry in dress. Many girls thus employed are paid higher wages than they ever received in the past; most of them are earning a good surplus, and the government believes that they should be discouraged from indulging in vanities and encouraged to save their money against the time when wages will not be quite so high. Battleship gray, by the way, should prove a reminder of the mutability of war prosperity to others than women war workers.

THE United States senators who used field glasses to look toward the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue when the suffragists were picketing the White House, and who rather enjoyed "the joke on the President," must not take it to heart if the President is looking through opera glasses up Pennsylvania Avenue, toward the Capitol, at intervals in these days, and, as a relief from the tedium of official duties, drawing a measure of enjoyment from the picketing to which the Senate is subjected. There is always something of interest going on in Washington, at one end of The Avenue or the other, so that, at the worst, all the senators have to do is bear with their present trial smilingly, and wait.

Few people will quarrel with the decision of a Massachusetts court that private billboards are war-time non-essentials. Lumber is needed for activities which will actually help in winning the war. So, for that matter, is labor, and to an even greater degree. The public would not suffer, or be grieved, should the ban not be lifted when peace dawns.

IT MAY be only a coincidence that with the new German peace proposals comes the order of the United States Government for all munition plants to be speeded up to their full capacity. At the same time it looks like a good answer to the offer of the Kaiser.

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